New-York Daily Times.

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works of internal improvement, the Convention for three days resolutely refused to adopt a resolution favoring the extension of "proper Constitutional" means for the construction of an overland communication with California. True, to-day the proposition was revived and carried; but only in the clear understanding that the word "Constitutional," interpreted by the resolutions of '98, (also made a part of the Platform,) will prove an effectual check against the appropriation of a single dollar from the Federal Treasury for the purpose named. It is another delusion and snare. The sense of the Democratic Party was thrice declared, in this its highest tribunal, to be against Governmental aid to a Pacific Railroad; but in blind allegiance to Party the California delegation will ask their constituency to feed upon this "word of promise to the ear," which they *must know*, if they know anything, is never intended to be realized by the Party to which they belong.

What has become of FRANKLIN PIERCE? Was ever a man worse used by those whom he sacrificed himself to serve? Did ever partisan politician fall from higher ambition to lower depths of ignominious defeat? It is true that he was complimented by a postscript resolution, but even in that his party was far from unanimous, although at the time the nominations had been made and there was no pending motive of real interest to vote against it. But notice how frequently the Convention treated him with marked indifference or contempt. First, his well-known friends, the delegates from the District of Columbia, were curtly, and by a decided vote of the Convention, refused admission to the Hall. Next, his friends, the Softs, were overslaughed, notwithstanding the justice of their cause, and the Hards, with whom he has waged such bitter war, were voted into the Convention to vote against President PIERCE. A third indignity was the failure of the Committee on Resolutions to report a resolution laudatory of PIERCE's Administration at a time when it might by possibility have been of service to him. A fourth indignity was the paucity of his vote in the ballotings: a fifth, the rapid desertion of his standard by those who at first rallied about it; a sixth, the failure of the efforts to run his vote up complimentarily to a point at which his letter of withdrawal could decently be presented; a seventh, the applause which greeted the speech of PIERCE, of Michigan, when he refused to permit the postscriptal laudation of PIERCE's Administration to be recorded unanimously; an eighth, the cool reception which the name of his accomplished and able Secretary of the Navy, Mr. DOBBIN, received when put in nomination for the Vice-Presidency; and finally, a ninth—in the declaration of the Convention that, although it had applied the one term principle to Mr. PIERCE, and all associated with him, it had not the slightest idea of engrafting that principle upon the Democratic platform.

S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices: Hitchcock's, and 181 Broadway
Lane Printing Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

Speeches of Senator Cass, Senator Douglas, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 10.

There was an immense assemblage in Independence square, this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. Processions marched into the square from all quarters of the city. Two stands were erected for the speakers. Salutes were occasionally fired from a small cannon.

Mayor VAUX presided and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He concluded by introducing General CASS, who was warmly received and addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. CASS' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here among you to-night to bear my testimony to the importance of the question about to be submitted to this confederated Republic. The peaceable election of a Chief Magistrate by twenty-five millions of people is always a trying duty for them, and an interesting spectacle for the other nations of Christendom. It is a glorious power, this power to choose a national ruler, and glorious has been its operation, as well for the prosperity of our country, and the stability of our institutions, as for the encouragement of struggling freedom throughout the world. But circumstances give to the approaching quadrennial exercise of this power a grave, I had almost said fearful, responsibility, which it has never before assumed. We have fallen upon evil times. In the expressive language of Scripture, "We waxed fat," and prosperity is bringing its tribute of presumption and dissatisfaction and arrogant dictation. Since the memorable day, in this very square, when that great deed of Independence was done which will make this spot immortal, there has been no day fraught with more serious consequences to the destiny of our country than will be that fixed day of popular decision in November next for which we are now preparing. The integrity of the Union, the freedom of religion, the right of man to govern himself, is assailed. These are each assailed, with a tenacity and activity of purpose, and a boldness of action, which call for the powerful interposition of every true-hearted American whose patriotism has not fallen a victim to the strange hallucinations of this period of strange things. Little could the men of '76 little could the men who consecrated in the Hall under whose shadows we are assembled by words and deeds the principles of self-government and of the rights of conscience, little could they have thought that, before all of the generation who witnessed and approved and participated in their world-renowned labors should have passed away, another would have arisen to repudiate their memory. But so it is. The Catholic must not worship his creator agreeably to his own faith, nor must the American, living in a Territory of our country, be suffered, with his fellow-citizens there, to administer the government for the common benefit and by the common action. And you, my fellow Democrats, who are now around me, and who have come to this convocation of freemen, knowing your rights and always determined to maintain them, you participate in the government of this good old Key-stone State—Keystone may it ever be—and no man dare say you nay. * * * Your intimate domestic relations,—those which pass the door-sill and reach the hearth-stone, upon the enjoyment of which so much of the happiness of life depends,—the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, of master and servant,—these family conditions are governed and controlled by yourselves, and the power is of the very essence of Freedom. And, thinkfyou, if you should remove to Kansas, that they would be less dear to you, or you less competent to manage them? Yet, if you were there, it is claimed by the opponents of Democracy, by all of them, I believe, that this power to regulate your domestic relations would belong to Congress—not to you; that a foreign Legislature—foreign to the Territory—(because the Territory has no representation in it)—has the right to dictate on the subject of these relations, and that it is its duty to control one of them, at least, that of master and servant, and that the right of self-government does not belong to the people. Do you think, if you were there, you would approve of such a monstrous usurpation? He who would do so is as unfit to enjoy the privileges of a freeman as he is incapable of appreciating their value. It is a pretension better suited to the banks of the Neva than to the region of the Delaware or the Kanzas. Do you not think that here, or in a Territory, you are capable of judging and acting for yourselves, without aid or interference from meddling politicians either in Massachusetts or elsewhere? Abolitionism has led captive the heads and hearts of men, or political ambition diseases it, against the Constitution and the great doctrine of the Revolution. The great doctrine of human nature—that man has the right to govern himself, which is the Kansas act, the whole Kansas act, and nothing but the Kansas act. So far as respects the principles involved in it, and in its preparation and in the enlightened support he lent to it, and to which its final success is greatly indebted, my friend, who here sits beside me, (DOUGLAS,) kept steadily in view this great controlling element of our institutions, and made it the very corner stone of the Kansas Government, and he would be a rash man, not merely a bold one, who upon this body of freemen, made holy by its associations, should deny the principle or controvert its practical application. If every portion of our country would limit its interference to its own concerns, and leave each political community, whether State or Territorial, to govern itself, subject only to the Constitution, we should be the happiest and most united, as we are the freest nation in the world. But over-action, or the want of action on the part of the Federal Government, is nearly sure to spread the circle of our own ruptures and evils, and to undertake to direct the condition of others, has already wrought lamentable mischief to our Union, and if not checked will work its ruin.

And how is it to be checked, but by the action, prompt, fearless and energetic of the Democratic Party? That party alone stands erect, between sundering and excited, between the Constitution and its perils. Its FOES—and sometimes, in moments of extreme danger to the country, its co-laborers—the Whig Party, the old-fashioned Whig Party, is prostrated, broken up, severed into fragments, each disjointed portion seeking new combinations. Our party has a mighty trust committed to it—the trust of defending and maintaining the heritage of freedom which we received from our fathers, and which our children have a right to demand unimpaired at our hands as their birthright. And magnificent, indeed, will be its destiny if it is not unnerved by the weakness and folly of the hour. The Union has brought us liberty, prosperity, power, glory, whatever of political benefits the heart of man can conceive or desire; and it is yet but in the infancy of its existence. Hold on to it, my friends, as I said some time since in the Senate, hold on to it, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest close around him. I have told you that I came here to bear my testimony to the importance of this great electoral question at the present time, and in all truth and sincerity have I done so. The Democratic party has nominated as its candidate for the Presidency one well known, and universally esteemed fellow-citizen, JAMES BUCHANAN, and for the Vice-Presidency a citizen of Kentucky—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE—worthy, by his talents, and services, and character, of the confidence indicated by his selection. Their election will be at once a test of the strength of our party, and a pledge of its union, and also of its stability. Well, then, may I say that the election is a momentous one—so momentous, indeed, that the personal claims of candidates almost fade from view; and yet I need not tell a Pennsylvania audience—an American audience, indeed—that JAMES BUCHANAN is among the ablest, purest, and most experienced of the statesmen of the country. Fitted by his qualifications to adorn its highest station, the Executive Government will be safe in his hands. Abroad he will maintain our rights and our honor with decision and firmness, and at the same time in a proper spirit of national courtesy, and at home his guide will be the Constitution, and he will jealously guard, within the limits of his duty, the rights of every section of the Republic. The name of an American, out of his country, will be a passport of honor, and within it the guarantee of constitutional rights—so far as regards the General Government—which no man will touch with impunity. And in the next room we shall give him—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—he will find a faithful coadjutor in the same great cause. I say the colleague we shall give him, for they will both be elected. The decree has gone forth, and it may be read in all the signs around us—in the favor with which the nominations are received—in reports that reach us, and in what we have done, and what, also, we will do. And these considerations, while they furnish confidence for hope, furnish also motives for energetic action. We shall enter the contest, not for the victory that unerring indications promise us, but for the extent of that victory; not for a majority, but for the number beyond it. What we want is a most decisive result, that to the power of the Constitution the new Administration may add that moral power which depends on the conviction of public support and cooperation. And all this is within our reach, if we carry to the work but a small portion of the zeal and energy which our Revolutionary patriarchs carried to theirs, when, in yonder building, they mutually pledged to each other their lives, fortunes and sacred honor. Nobly did they redeem their pledge—gave and follow their example. While hailing the bright dawn of the rising sun, let us not forget the steady light of the departing one. Let us do justice to the performance of General PIERCE, while we do justice to the promise of Mr. BUCHANAN. The retiring Administration has been a truly Democratic and American one. It will live, and honorably, too, in the pages of our political history. Its great measure of external policy meet my warm approbation. They have been just, firm and national.

And in relation to its internal policy, applied to the affairs of Kansas, and to the hindered difficulties which have been a great source of embarrassment, it commends itself also to my judgment and support. May the retiring Chief Magistrate find, when he returns to private life, in the consciousness of the faithful discharge of his duties, and in the respect and regard of his countrymen, the reward of his labors, anxieties and trials. His noble address the other evening to the Democracy of Washington, in fact to the Democracy of the Union, at a mass ratification meeting which called upon him, and the sincerity with which he acquiesced in the selection of his competitor, and announced his continued adhesion to our party and principles, are entitled to universal commendation. I listened with deep interest to his eloquent words, and I trust they will be conveyed by the Press and the post to every corner of the Union—to the remotest log cabin upon the very verge of civilization. They will show to the American people that disappointment in high places is not always followed by ingratitude, and that there are statesmen who, under no circumstances, forget what they owe to the Democratic Party. May peace and happiness attend him on his retirement.

Mr. CASS, during his address, was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

Senator DOUGLAS then addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: I have before me a sure guarantee of that triumph which certainly awaits us at the polls this election. When on any former occasion was there ever seen such a dense mass of Democratic voters assembled to ratify nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, as this vast assemblage, which may be measured by the acre rather than counted by thousands. It shows the deep and heartfelt interest which the people of this country feel in the momentous contest in which we have just engaged. Never since that memorable countest of eighteen hundred, which resulted in the election of the immortal JEFFERSON, has there been a time when issues so pregnant with good or evil to our institutions have been presented as in the one which is now before us. Great questions of foreign policy, and great questions of domestic policy—questions fraught with most intense import are now before us. In our domestic policy there is a question which involves in its settlement the peace, the perpetuity of this glorious Republic. It is simply a question whether the principles of self-government, upon which all our institutions rest shall be maintained in the States and Territories of this Union, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution of the United States. The Cincinnati Convention has performed its duty honorably, wisely, and patriotically, upon all the points presented to them. It has presented to the country a platform which commands the hearty approbation of every true and national man in the country, and has presented candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency worthy of the platform on which they stand. These nominations have been made, and that platform has been adopted by a unanimous vote—receiving the vote of every delegate of this great and glorious Republic. Shall it hereafter be said that the Democratic Party in not a National Party? What other party ever existed in this country which could proclaim its creed by a unanimous vote—a creed to be construed alike in Pennsylvania and Virginia, in New-York and Georgia, in Illinois and Louisiana, in the North and the South, in the East and the West, wherever the Constitution reigns, there the Democratic creed is one and the same? It is a creed that can command every Democrat, aye, every old-line Whig who is true to the principles of CLAY and WEBSTER. It is to be remarked, and never to be forgotten, that in 1850 the leaders and champions of the true grit political party—your CLAYS and your WEBSTERS, your CASSES and your other patriots of the Democratic Party—united in agreeing upon a common creed in respect to this vexed question of Slavery, which should be common alike to Whigs and to Democrats. We agreed then that we might quarrel and differ as much as we pleased in respect to Banks and Tariffs and Public Lands, and other questions of expediency, but upon that great vital question, upon these fundamental principles which involve the integrity of the Constitution and stability of the Union, all patriots of all parties and shades of opinion would agree that the great principle of State Equality and Self-government, under the Constitution, were paramount to all party conflicts and party differences. Hence, in 1852, when the Whig Party assembled in National Convention, to present candidates to the country for the suffrages of the people, they resolved that the principles of the Compromise of 1850 should be firmly, steadily, and honestly carried out.

When the Democracy assembled at Baltimore, and presented a ticket for the same offices, we passed resolutions to the same effect. Whigs and Democrats agreed on the great platform involving the Slavery issue—the question of State Rights, and the question of the right of self-government in the Territories. After the great triumph of 1852, it became my duty, as the organ of the Senate upon that question, to report the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Convention has said, by a unanimous vote, that the great principles of State Rights and popular sovereignty embraced in the Compromise of 1850, endorsed by the Whig and National Conventions in 1852, affirmed by the Democracy in the election of General PIERCE in 1852, were rightly applied in the organization of Kansas and Nebraska. I ask, then, what Democrat can depart from the faith of the Party, as proclaimed at Cincinnati, without repudiating long-cherished principles, which he as a member of the Party has sworn to support from the time that he came on the stage, and I look further, (with emphasis,) what Whig, what disciple of the immortal CLAY, and the Godlike WEBSTER, can depart from the principles enshrined in the Compromise measures of 1850, and re-asserted in the Nebraska Bill, without repudiating principles to which every Whig stood pledged in the election of 1852. If a man was an honest Whig then, in order to be consistent, now he must vote for JAMES BUCHANAN. If a Whig believed that the great Compromise measures of 1850 were right, then he must carry out the platform of the Cincinnati Convention now, in order to be true to the memory of the great CLAY, and the great WEBSTER, whose last great act was to adopt those measures. [Great cheering.] Yes: you will find men who have proven false to the Whig Party, with which they once acted, and who have gone into the secret lodges of Know-Nothingism, uniting Whigs for no holy following, even into those dark places. I ask you, can a Whig join a Know-Nothing Order, or connect himself with a Black Republican Party, without repudiating all the principles which the Whig Party has advocated for years? Hence the Cincinnati Convention acted wisely and properly when they asked all men to co-operate with them in their principles and to be united in the election of the nominees now, without reference to past political differences.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the present condition of affairs in Kansas, and the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and concluded by eulogizing the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention in the most cordial manner.

Hon. HOWELL COBB followed in a similar strain, commending the candidates nominated by the Convention and the platform adopted by the Democracy.

At the second stand speeches were delivered by Mr. MACALLISTER, Wm. B. RANKIN, Col. E. W. PARKER and others.

A series of resolutions were then adopted, ratifying the nominations and expressing hearty approval of the platform.

The following is General CASS' letter, accepting the invitation to address the meeting:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I believe, with you, that the crisis is one which demands the exertion of every true-hearted Democrat. I believe Mr. BUCHANAN will be elected, as I am sure he ought to be. To show my good will for the cause, rather than from any expectation of being useful, I accept your invitation, and will attend your Mass Meeting on Tuesday evening.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

LEWIS CASS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 10.

The Democrats held a large meeting here on Saturday night to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Many speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

From the Plains.

THE SIOUX DIFFICULTIES ADJUSTED—PRISONERS, ETC., BROUGHT IN BY THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 10.

The steamer *Grey Cloud* has arrived here from St. Pierre, after an absence of nearly a year. She brings intelligence of the adjustment of the Sioux difficulties according to treaty stipulations.

At a Council held in March last, by General HARNEY, it was resolved to give the Indians seventy-five days to restore the provisions and property they had stolen.

At a Council held on May 15, 700 representatives of the various tribes came and delivered up twelve prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, &c. promising obedience to our Government.

Active operations against the Sioux are now closed.

General HARNEY set the prisoners free after retaining them a few days.

From Albany.

THE STATESMAN THE STATE PAPER—THE INJUNCTION AGAINST MAYOR GUACKENBUSH.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 10.

The *Statesman* of this afternoon contains the official announcement of the State officers, designating that paper the State paper, in which the legal notices required by law shall hereafter be published.

The motion before Judge HARRIS to show cause why the injunction against Mayor GUACKENBUSH, restraining him from acting as a member of the Committee on the charge against the Chief of Police, was postponed until this afternoon.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

GEN. SCOTT AS COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS IN KANSAS.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted a resolution requesting the President, in view of the difficulties existing in Kansas, and the employment of military force for the restoration of peace, law, and harmony there, to send Gen. SCOTT to take command of those forces.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said, it seemed to him that the Senate but very seldom had under their consideration a subject of more importance. It was enough to make them feel ashamed for the spectacle now presented in Kansas.

They had been in session six months, and not one step had been taken by them to remedy this disgraceful evil, growing day by day, spreading wider and wider, and inflaming more and more passions already too much excited. Not only is the peace and quiet of Kansas disturbed, but the peace of the entire country seriously threatened. Of debate there had been enough, but not of the kind to contribute to impartial judgment but to lead to crimination and recrimination. He wanted to see a broad, general and fraternal peace, and that must be the ambition of all. In the course of his remarks he said that General SCOTT carried in his left hand the sword and in his right hand peace—gentle peace, and by his voice, "trumpet-tongued," will do more than a thousand bayonets. His (CRITTENDEN's) object was to put an end to war and anarchy in Kansas.

Mr. MASON was not now prepared to vote, either for or against the resolution, and asked that it might lie over till to-morrow. He had doubts as to the propriety of making such a request of the President, who, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has sole power over the matter. While entertaining the highest respect for the patriotism and judgment of the Senator from Kentucky, he did not think the condition of things in Kansas called for the course proposed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that, as General SCOTT was an old man, the President might feel some reluctance in ordering him on that distant service, but, in his opinion, the Senate ought to endeavor to contribute to the promotion of peace in Kansas.

Mr. SEWARD was in favor of sending Gen. SCOTT there, but thought it would be as well to do it by joint resolution. He also suggested that the preamble to Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition be omitted, as the facts therein set forth are well known to the President and the country.

Further consideration of the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

THE BANK RESOLUTE.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the issue of a register to the British built bark *Resolute*, which was abandoned by that Government and found derelict in the Arctic Ocean by the American whale ship *George Henry*, and by her brought into the port of New-London, where she is now lying, all claim to said vessel by the British Government having been relinquished to the sailors.

Mr. MASON proposed that the vessel be purchased by Government, refitted and sent back to the British Government as a present.

Mr. FOSTER expressed gratification at this suggestion, and, in order that it might be carried out, he withdrew his resolution. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

Mr. BURLINGAME proposed resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the assault on Senator SUMNER.

Laid on the table and ordered printed.

One hundred and twenty-one members were present, but, as many had "paired off" with absentees, the House adjourned.

A Guano Convention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10.

A Guano Convention assembled at the Smithsonian Institution to-day. Delegates from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, who generally represented the wheat region of their several countries, reported that to Kentucky, but with the injurious effects of tobacco still clinging. The time was principally occupied in relating agricultural experiences. A resolution was adopted, thanking the President and Mr. MASON for their active participation to effect such a treaty with Peru as would prove most advantageous to farmers.

New-Hampshire Politics.

MASS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT CONCORD—COL. FREMONT RECOMMENDED FOR THE PRESIDENCY—DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 10.

A Mass State Convention of the Republicans, for the choice of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, June 17, assembled this forenoon at Phenix Hall. The weather was fine and the attendance large. Hon. GEO. W. NESMITH presided, assisted by numerous Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

After the preliminary business, a Committee selected at a preparatory meeting, reported a series of resolutions. These resolutions relate entirely to the Slavery question, and close with a recommendation of FREMONT, and instructing the Delegates from this State to support him in Convention for the Presidency.

Speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen in support of the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

A Committee was then appointed to report the names of delegates, six at large, and three from each Congressional District.

At 1, P. M., the Convention took a recess, to meet in the area of the State-House, at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon, addresses were made by Mr. STOWELL, of Worcester, Mass., and Dr. CURTIS, of this State, (both late of Kansas,) soliciting material aid, and Mr. GOODWIN, the Chairman, was appointed a Committee to raise funds for that object.

The Committee on Delegates to Philadelphia then reported Hon. AMOS TUCK, Wm. M. WOOD, Daniel Clark, Benj. Pettengill, Levi Chamberlain and Daniel Blaisdell, Delegates at Large with one Delegate from each Congressional District.

The report was accepted.

Speeches by Ex-Governor KENT, of Maine; General NYE, of New-York; Hon. JOHN P. HALE, M. W. TAPPAN, JOEL EASTMAN and JACOB BENTON, closed the proceedings, and at 6 P. M. the meeting dissolved.

Massachusetts Politics.

CONVENTION OF THE ANTI-FILLMORE KNOW-NOTHINGS—CHOICE OF DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 10.

The Anti-Fillmore Americans of the Sixth Congressional District yesterday elected Delegates to the American National Convention, to be held in New-York on the 19th inst. There was a large attendance at the Convention, many leading men being present who have heretofore supported the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE. GRENVILLE H. DENNISON, of Salem, the leader of the American Party in the House of Representatives, presided, and was chosen as Delegate to the National Convention, with Hon. TIMOTHY DAVIS as one of the substitutes. The opinions expressed were, that Mr. FILLMORE cannot carry Massachusetts, and that only a union of the people of the North can defeat the strong nomination made by the Democratic Party, and they send their Delegates to the New-York Convention with the understanding that they will support no candidate who repudiates a single principle of the Springfield American and Anti-Slavery platform.

New-Jersey Politics.

ANTI-FILLMORE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 10.

The Know-Nothings held a Convention here to-day, and appointed four Senatorial and twenty District Delegates to attend the Convention in New-York on the 19th of June.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the Republican and Know-Nothing States platform adopted here on the 4th inst., and recommending Commodore STOCKTON for the Presidency.

Kansas Aid Meeting in Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 10.

At a Kansas meeting in Chelsea last night, $700 were subscribed to aid the people of Kansas.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Progress of the Civil War—Pro-Slavery Accounts—Reported Capture and Burning of Towns—Proclamation of Gov. Shannon—The Affair with Capt. Pate, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 9.

An extra of the Westport *Times* of the 6th says that reliable news has been received of the burning of the town of Bernard by the Free-State forces, on the night of the 3d inst., and the destruction of from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of property.

A company of six men had arrived at Westport, stating that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Abolitionists attacked and captured Franklin. They numbered 300, and were opposed by only 13 to 15 Pro-Slavery men. Mr. FREEMANS and two others are reported killed. The man who made this report belonged to Capt. FLEMING's company of Emigrants, which, they say, fought against the Abolitionists for an hour, but being outnumbered, fled, when the town was taken.

The Investigating Committee are still in this city.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 10.

The Independence, Mo., correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing under date June 5, says: "Marshal DONALDSON and four men who had been discharged from official duty, were killed near Hickory Point on the 3d inst. The Marshal was in the act of arresting some of the men who had attacked Capt. PATE's company. After the surrender of PATE's Company, the Free Soilers commenced the work of destroying houses, and driving men, women and children from their houses, near Bull Creek. One hundred and fifty men, under Capt. REED, left Lane Station, Fri, in pursuit of the marauders, but Col. EDWARDS arrived at Black Jack in time to prevent a conflict. It is reported that Franklin was not taken, though attacked by a large party of Abolitionists.

GOV. SHANNON issued a proclamation on the 4th commanding all persons belonging to military companies unauthorized by law, to disperse, otherwise, they would be dispersed by force of United States troops. The proclamation requires all civil officers of the Government to be vigilant in executing the laws against offenders, and protecting the property and persons of all law-abiding citizens.

The proclamation further says that all aggressive parties outside of the Territory will be expelled. That the military force under the control of the Executive is ample to enforce the laws and protect the rights of citizens. The proclamation of President PIERCE, of February 11, is appended, and notice given that it will be strictly enforced. A requisition has been made on Colonel EDWARDS for a sufficient force to insure obedience to the proclamation.

Free State Account of the Affair with Capt. Pate.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 10.

The *Democratic Press* has a letter from Lecompton, June 4, giving details of the skirmish with Capt. PATE's Company. The account states that thirty Southerners, while proceeding from Westport to Bull Creek, under command of PATE, encountered about the same number of Free-State men. PATE had a number of Free-State prisoners whom he arranged in front, as a shield. Then his company fell back under cover of the unarmed prisoners, and hid behind logs and trees. The Free-State men then dropped down in the grass, and a scattered firing was kept up for two hours, till PATE surrendered unconditionally. Three Missourians of PATE's party escaped, among them CLEMENS, the murderer of BOYD. The Free-State party now have thirty-seven prisoners, besides a quantity of goods stolen at Lawrence.

A party of Pro-Slavery men, including a son of

Aid to Kansas.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee appointed by the Convention of the Friends of Freedom in Kansas, at the late meeting held at the Cooper Institute, to receive funds and aid for our suffering and oppressed brethren in Kansas:

Samuel E. Sewall, Boston.
Theodore Parker, "
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, "
Geo. L. Stearns, "
Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "
Samuel G. Howe, "
Edmund Quincy, "
Wendell Phillips, "
Francis Jackson, "
Francis Shaw, "
Edward Everett Hale, "
Rev. Theodore Parker, "
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn.
Rev. Samuel Osgood, New-York.
Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Elmira.
Rev. Joseph Cook, Andover.
Rev. Edward Beecher, Boston.
Rev. Leonard Bacon, New-Haven.
Rev. Joseph Thompson, New-York.
Rev. Samuel Wolcott, Cleveland.
Rev. Asahel Nettleton, Hartford.
Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, New-York.
Rev. Henry M. Field, Stockbridge.
Rev. Edward Beecher, Jacksonville.
Rev. Julius A. Reed, Chicago.
Rev. Richard Cordley, Lawrence.
Rev. Aaron D. Richardson, Boston.
Rev. Edward Cleveland Cox, Galveston, Bishop-ric of Texas.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. CHASE, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Convention of the Friends of Freedom in Kansas, be instructed to receive and disburse all moneys contributed for the relief of the settlers in Kansas, and to report to the Committee of Correspondence, from time to time, the names of persons contributing, and the amounts contributed by each.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence be instructed to receive and disburse all moneys contributed for the relief of the settlers in Kansas, and to report to the Committee of Correspondence, from time to time, the names of persons contributing, and the amounts contributed by each.

The following officers were chosen:

William C. Bryant, President.
James M. Cook, Treasurer.
Geo. H. Anderson, William Curtis Noyes,
Henry J. Raymond, Charles Dana,
Gerrit Smith, Edward Cooper,
Jonathan A. Coddington, James W. Flye,
William Kent, Richard H. Morris,
Robert Emmet, Elliott C. Cowdin,
William M. Evarts, Edgar Ketchum,
J. W. Edmonds, Charles Partridge,
Joseph Blunt, Charles Butler,
David Dudley Field, H. D. Polhemus,
Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. Allen Butler,
William J. Bleecker, Chairman.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER,
Secretary.
HENRY A. CRUGER, Treasurer.

From Hayti.

The brig *Henry Guild*, from AUX CAYES, arrived yesterday morning, with advices to May 31.

Capt. ANDERSON informs us that a revolution broke out at AUX CAYES on the 19th of May, and that the rebels were about 5,000 strong, and were in front of AUX CAYES.

All business had been suspended, the stores all closed. The President had declared martial law, and called on all citizens to take up arms against the rebels. Two or three skirmishes had taken place, and thirty of the rebels were killed on one occasion.

Quiet was very scarce when the *Henry Guild* left AUX CAYES.

The North American in Europe.

Full delegations from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, are already here, for the purpose of attending the North American National Convention, on Tuesday next. Gov. FOOTE, of Ohio, and Gov. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House. There are also portions of several other delegations in the City. The prospect is that there will be a very large attendance.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Crown on the Threshold of Revolution.

Napoleon III. in Spain Again—General Prim and the Duke Montpensier—Duke of Montpensier to Fight a Duel with the Duke of Valentinois—Espartero Prize to the Queen.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

The spirit of the Spanish Cortes, and, indeed, of the Spanish nation, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, can best be judged of by the articles of their chief organ, the Madrid *Epoca*, which has been for some time the mouthpiece of the Spanish Government, but nevertheless occasionally gives utterance to the sentiments of the people. The Prince of Asturias is not a favorite with the Spanish people, and the Queen herself is by no means popular. The Prince of Asturias is a mere boy, and his father, the King Consort, is a foreigner, and a Protestant to boot. Should anything happen to the Queen, the Spanish people would not be willing to have the Prince of Asturias for their King, and would prefer a Republic to the rule of the Consort. Should the Queen die, the Spanish people would not be willing to have the Prince of Asturias for their King, and would prefer a Republic to the rule of the Consort. Should the Queen die, the Spanish people would not be willing to have the Prince of Asturias for their King, and would prefer a Republic to the rule of the Consort.

Espartero was at Zaragoza inaugurating the new railway to Madrid, and spoke to the following purport as near as I can remember:—"Gentlemen, I am not a politician, and do not like politics. I am not a speaker, and do not like speaking. I am a soldier, and like fighting. I have been a soldier all my life, and have fought for my country. I have been a soldier all my life, and have fought for my country. I have been a soldier all my life, and have fought for my country

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN PAINTERS OF MANY THINGS. By John Ruskin, M.A. Part IV. New-York: Wiley & Halsted.

About ten years ago the first volume of this work was published, (the author being then a very young man,) with the avowed and successfully-grasped purpose of teaching the world how to appreciate Turner, the English painter. Every one who has any knowledge of Modern Art is aware, of course, that Turner had been a brilliant painter, therefore, in the later years, his task to extravagance of color, composition, execution and effect, which made the judicious grieve. Mr. Ruskin, with a bigotry of zeal now that Turner was the best of all painters, published, in the strongest eulogy, as much upon the artist's later eccentricities as upon his earlier perfections. The book was paradoxical and conceited, but the writer, it must be confessed, did not write badly, if he wrote boldly. The work astonished those who read it—it did more than astonish Turner himself—it angered him. Very seldom did the veteran indulge in great mirth, but it is said, that, to his death day, he used to smile at the mention of Mr. Ruskin, who was simply a very young man from college and no artist, forming meanings which the Painter had never dreamt of) out of the work of his pencil. Just so, we suspect, would Shakespeare be amused, could he now revisit the earth, and notice what elaborate constructions an army of commentators have put upon his plainest language.

Turner did not substantially remember or reward his eulogist, whose second volume was suspiciously cold and subdued in its praise. The third volume is now before us, treating "Of Many Things," as its title page declares, with great truth. It contains specimens of the author's two styles—which are unmeasured praise or unmitigated abuse. He thinks (for he declares so, in effect) that those only are right who hold with himself, while those who do not assent to his assertions and misty theories must equally and fatally be in error. Such is a pleasant belief for an author. Of all men living, who have written upon Art, assuredly Mr. Ruskin is the most self-satisfied.

The "many things" discussed in the present volume are very numerous. His treatise *de omnibus rebus* touches upon poetry, novels, sculpture, botany, music, geology—rather than of Painting itself. With this drawback, we may state that there is some excellent writing in this volume;—eloquent passages of considerable fervor and force,—snatches of literary criticism which indicate a practiced pen and a well-stored mind. But, as a whole, the work disappoints. A chapter, devoted to the "Grand Style," chiefly consists of a criticism on a paper contributed by Sir Joshua Reynolds to *The Idler*, and remarks, with extracts, on Bunn's *Prisoner of Chillon*, concluding with a modest hint how Raphael's "St. Cecilia" might be improved! In another place, speaking of Rembrandt's "Transfiguration," we have Mr. Ruskin sneering at that great master's "sticking grossfulness." Evidently, all through, Rembrandt is pitched lower than Ruskin. Yet the latter, in this very volume, expresses a belief that "the first test of a truly great man is his humility."

We have referred to Mr. Ruskin's paradoxes. Here is one: "Turner, the first great landscape painter, must take a place in the history of nations corresponding in art accurately to that of Bacon in philosophy; Bacon having first opened the study of the laws of material nature, which, formerly, men had thought only of the laws of human mind, and Turner having first opened the study of the aspect of material nature, which, before, men had only thought of the aspect of the human form." Reading this, one would fancy that there was no good landscape-painting before Turner's, whereas, to say nothing of the Italian schools, (and who can forget Titian's "bits" of rurality and Claude's funnels, and Salvator Rosa's views,) Wanson, of Derby, Wilson and Gainsborough had established the fame of English landscape-painters long before Turner ever used a pencil.

There is much here about authors. We have Byron and Scott (the latter's *Monastery* is Ruskin's "favorite book,") Keats and Shelley, Dante and Milton, Wordsworth and Longfellow, Kingsley and Tennyson, Emerson Sun and the inspired writers. Freely does he quote—*compelling them to his purpose*. There is one author to whose writings he constantly refers—the author of "Modern Painters," liberally desires his readers to refer to his own "Stones of Venice,"—an able work, by the way, which, though often dreamy and too diffuse, contains some noble writing.

Here, we repeat, there are numerous fine passages, though, too often, the thought is lost in the words, reminding one of the Scottish proverb against drowning the miller. The best passages are the descriptive ones. Mr. Ruskin writes pictures finely, at times, and his word-sketches of places he has visited are graphic and bright.

The volume contains a good many engravings—the greater part, if not all of which, (independent of the wood-cuts,) were originally executed in *lieu* by Armytage, Le Keux, Lupton, and other first-rate artists, for the English edition. *Here*, they are reflected through the medium of lithography, but executed well enough to form very tolerable substitutes for the minutes delicacy and detail of line engravings: so well executed, indeed, as to convince us that the designs, original and copied, of Mr. Ruskin himself, are feeble and faint only because of their own natural weakness. In truth, this author is not an artist, though he understands art.

We dismiss the present installment of "Modern Painters" with the assurance that, with all its inequalities, exaggerations, depreciations, and eternal egotism, it is well worth perusal. Indeed, it is a capital book, in an economic view, as a man must read it over and over again before he has a chance of understanding it, and thus, with this on hand, need not think of any other work.

THE AMERICAN PULPIT: Sketches, Biographical and Descriptive, of living American Preachers, and of the religious movements and distinctive ideas whom they represent. By Edwin Percy Fowler, Professor of Moral Economy at the University of Rochester. With portraits on steel. 1 vol. octavo, pp. 515. New-York: J. M. Fairchild & Co.

Professor Fowler declares, in his preface, that "effort has been made to avoid eulogy" in this volume of biography, description and criticism. The effort has not succeeded, for personal eulogy is a leading characteristic of the book. Nor is this to be wondered at. Selecting various leading clergymen as representatives of the distinctive features in Christian sects of this country, it was a most difficult task, we admit, to prevent Admiration from sliding into excess of praise.

The separate sketches here are twenty in number, with a very few minor ones of less length and distinctiveness. They are unequal in extent, and differ very much in manner. Sometimes, for example, Mr. Fowler gives biographical details, almost minute; sometimes he almost omits these, and sketches the character at some length. For example, in the seven or eight pages devoted to Rev. Dr. Hawes, more than one-half is devoted to his personality, (and that copied from Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia*,) while over 70 pages are given to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, while the biography occupies less than three pages.

The most interesting sketch here, which is nearly all biographical, is that of Rev. William Henry Milburn, the blind preacher, undoubtedly the most remarkable divine now laboring in this country. Next in intrinsic interest is the paper called "the Pioneer Preacher," on which the great labors and self-denying character of the Methodist preachers are done full justice to.

Twenty or four-and-twenty sketches cannot represent "the American Pulpit," and Mr. Fowler expresses his regret at being compelled, by want of space, to omit some. We do not blame him for omitting Theodore Parker, inasmuch as he scarcely belongs to "the Church," nor for not naming Archbishop Hughes, albeit a first-class preacher, but, why is there no mention of Rev. E. H. Chapin? Mr. Fowler says "several eloquent preachers are not mentioned, because preaching is with them occasional and secondary." But Mr. Chapin is chiefly—almost wholly—distinguished as a preacher, nor is he inferior in eloquence and influence to any noticed in this volume.

The engraved portraits, which add value to this work, represent Dr. Kirk, Dr. Baird, Rev. W. H. Milburn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Dr. Sommers, Dr. O. Dewey, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Dr. S. H. Cox, Dr. Tyng, and Rev. A. Barnes.

SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL.—By the author of *Solid Pork and Butter*. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: De Witt & Davenport.

Mr. Saunders appears to be an extensive, industrious and excursive reader. Such a work as D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, is this very handsome volume, neatly illustrated, and, we conscientiously affirm, stocked with only a single fault—over-fullness. Such a work, executed with judgment, selectness, points of scholarship, and whatever else makes an agreeable olla podrida, should have been rendered complete by a copious index. The book is likely to run into repeated editions, and the omission can be supplied in them.

Most authors have a connective-plot book, in which they note passages which have pleased, or startled, or interested them, in the course of their reading. This failed to such a collection of choice passages, arranged under distinctive heads, and connected by such extensive links of original composition, as to elevate the whole almost to the character of an original work. Here the materials are artistically digested into a certain degree of order and classification, that they do not mere discursive reading. We should add that the greater number of the authors thus drawn upon are not hackneyed and familiar. In this respect, they are superior to Dr. Dumas's pleasant and popular volumes, (chiefly drawn from works in every man's hands,) and remind us rather of the invaluable collection by the elder Disraeli. The subjects, too, have the advantage of variety—literature and law, medicine and money, dress and book-making, natural history and preaching—all mingle here in harmonious opposition. In fine, the *Salad for the Social*, (like its companion *For the Solitary*,) is just the book to be taken up at odd half-hours, with a certainty of lighting upon something which you had not known before or had forgotten.

WAU-BUN, THE EARLY DAY IN THE NORTH-WEST. By Mrs. John H. Kinzie, of Chicago, with Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: Derby & Jackson.

Five-and-twenty years ago, the prosperous and populous city of Chicago, destined to be one of the most important in the world, literally, was—nowhere. What it arose from this volume shows, in a very graphic and truthful manner. Mrs. Kinzie, who visited the place (like Marshal Wade's road) "before it was made," has brought personal knowledge, as well as literary ability, to the recital. She speaks of Chicago and the district, as she found it in 1830-'32, and, making an autobiographical recital of her journeyings through the wilds, her adventures on the waters, her encounterings of the Indians, and her flying visits to the whites who were sparsely sprinkled through the woods and on the borders of the lakes, has given a narrative of unusual interest, fidelity and value. Her Indian *Sketches* are written with great spirit—since the fictitious creations of Cooper we have had nothing half so good, and the lady's are truer, by a great deal, than the poetical portrayings of the great romancist. Her Indian legends are also good. There are several good lithographed views of places mentioned in the book, from drawings by the accomplished authoress. In every respect, this volume is worthy of public approval.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, in a volume entitled *Lectures on the Life, Genius and Insanity of Cowper*, the English poet, exhibits a complete knowledge of his writings, and gives a pretty accurate idea of his literary, moral and religious character. Within the reasonable limits of a single volume, the reverend author communicates the leading features of poor Cowper's whole career. A sad and touching record it is. Dr. Cheever takes the proper ground when he boldly avows—what many other writers have endeavored to throw doubt upon—that Cowper's mind was warped by insanity. Considering his peculiar idiosyncracy, we doubt whether his religious convictions, which were deep, were not awakened, not by his madness, but by the reflective thoughts which naturally filled his mind when he recovered from the first attack. Converted he was, and in a remarkable manner. To the very close, the great mind was more or less clouded—but there mingled no doubt, amid his serious convictions, as to the greatness or the goodness of God. His own doubts of personal acceptability we regard as the result of his disease. Dr. Cheever has produced a volume which is acceptable and useful; but its acceptability and utility are not augmented by the peculiar introduction, in which he takes upon himself to declare that Southey, the biographer of Cowper, "Knew no more of religion, in its spiritual discernment, than Vinen,"—declaring, truly enough, that such knowledge is taught only by the spirit of God, but that, if Southey had thus been taught, he would not have written of Cowper's life and feelings as he did. This positive condemnation of one religious man by another (for Southey's own convictions were sincere, and animated his daily life) smacks of intolerance. The volume is illustrated by several good wood engravings. (New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.)

Sketches and Adventures in Madeira, Portugal and the Andalusias of Spain—Written rather freely, are lively, entertaining and dashed with adventure and romance. The author, by his own account, was constantly falling in love with pretty girls—but leaves the result to conjecture. His book (portions of which originally appeared in *Harper's Magazine*) is embellished with numerous engravings (New-York: Harper & Brothers.)

Educational Works.

The French Instructor, by S. P. Andrews and G. Bachelor, is a decided advance upon previous modes of obtaining a knowledge of the French language, and it has the great merit, also, of elucidating general principles applicable to the study of all tongues. The authors have made almost a "royal road" to philology, so much have they simplified the subject. The general introduction, explaining the system, (which certainly is original,) and the special introduction, giving the *rationale* of French pronounciation, are from the pen of Mr. Andrews. This book is published by the Appletons, (of New-York,) who have just brought out a series called *The Polyglot Reader*, consisting of English extracts, with their translations into different languages, the several parts designed to serve as mutual keys. Three volumes of this series are before us—English, French and German—by Professor J. Renzel, of the New-York Free Academy. Prefixed to the English volume is an able treatise on the study of the language. The idea of this Polyglot series is good, and has been ably carried out.

Selections from Modern Greek Writers, made by Professor Felton, of Harvard University, with notes historical and critical, is probably destined to make its way into higher school-classes, and, at all events, will be received, by classical scholars, as a welcome addition to their Greek books. It will enable them to form some idea of the present character and condition of the spoken Greek of the present day. Among the prose specimens is Mr. Tricoupis' Oration on Byron's death. There are several klephtic ballads, and a few anacreontic songs. (Cambridge: J. Bartlett.)

Berard's School History of the United States (Philadelphia, H. Cowperthwait) is neatly illustrated, and gives a very readable account of the rise and progress of the country. In a school-book, however, (which should be a model for composition,) a principal paragraph ought not to commence with "*And*," nor is it an elegant mode of expression, when making a quotation, to transpose the words into "Says Bayard Taylor."

One of the best Latin Grammars we have seen is that prefixed to the *Historia Sacra* of L'Homond, edited by Nathan C. Brooks, (Principal of the Women's College at Baltimore,) and intended by him to be used as an elementary class-book in schools. He has newly arranged the work, appended notes and a Dictionary, and prefixed the admirable Grammar which has attracted our notice. (New-York: A. S. Barnes.)

The Oratorical Reader, illustrated by elocutionary and biographical notes, by Samuel Niles Sweet, contains a large number of extracts from various authors, made with taste and judgment, and excluding the hackneyed pieces which usually occupy too much space in works of this description. The notes are very much to the purpose. (New-York: Leavitt & Allen.)

A new edition of Sallust, with notes and a vocabulary, has been published by the Appletons. It was edited by Noble Butler (the lamented victim of Ward's ungoverned passion) and Minard Stebbins. The vocabulary, which is very complete, was prepared by Mr. Butler. The notes, which are numerous, will be a great aid to school-boys.

Lernant's German Grammar and Phrases (Dickinson, New-York) supplies literal translations, practical grammatical exercises, and the pronunciation of German words in English characters. In a small compass this is a very comprehensive work.

Bergain's Conversational French Reader, (with some very indifferent wood cuts,) consists of dialogues much superior to the ordinary no-meaning conversation commonly put into school books. (Published by Rob Lockwood, N. Y.)

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cargo of Slaver.

The brig *Bremen*, captured in our bay on Monday by the Steamer cutter Washington, Captain Faunce, under direction of the U. S. Marshal Hilyer, and Deputy-Marshals Nevins, Dr Ammen and Hicks, is still lying opposite the Atlantic Dock under charge of the Washington. The *Bremen* is a Baltimore-built vessel, of 187 tons, now four years old, built with a (coombunk) deck, and a fast sailer. The Captain—two mates, a supercargo and crew of thirteen persons, were removed, yesterday, from the brig to Queens County Jail; and two passengers, brothers, Ramiro De Castro and Francis De Castro gave bail each in $2,000 to appear at trial. E. C. Benedict, Esq., appeared for them, and James A. Beardsley and Joseph Varian became the sureties. The other parties were unable to get bail. The cargo, which has not yet been thoroughly overhauled, has been proved to contain seventy casks of water, ten tierces of rice, with a number of barrels of pork and beef. A large quantity of staves were on board, ready to be made into casks and barrels. Spare sails and extra spars and rigging were also on board. There was a good supply of nautical instruments in the cabin, and among them a chronometer, valued at $700. A bountiful supply of charts was found of the coasts of Africa and South America. There was a memorandum book, containing a list of all the ports of Africa accessible to vessels of the draught of the *Bremen*. It is the general opinion that the owners of the vessel will not show themselves. The captain continues quite uncommunicative on the subject. If the vessel is not claimed by the opening of the July term of the United States District Court, her forfeiture will be ordered. The vessel and cargo is valued at $12,000.

The University of New-York—A Law Department.

By the catalogue of the New-York University lately issued, it appears that there are upwards of 500 young men attending the Medical and Literary Department, and that the institution is in a better condition now than it has been for some years. This is due in a great measure to the exertions of its present Chancellor, and doubtless "the Faculty" and Council are entitled to some praise.

It is now nearly two years since it was announced that the University was out of debt. It was then hoped that great changes would be made, and that we were about to have a University in fact as well as in name. There have been *some* signs of improvement, but none such as the interests of the City demand.

As yet there has been no movement on the part of the Council to establish *in reality* a Law Department, though such a department has *nominally* existed for many years. The matter has been *talked* about for years, though nothing comes of it. Has not the institution the means? Has it not friends, buildings, everything necessary to establish one of the best schools in the country? Is it not needed?

There is no department of professional study where students enjoy less opportunities for acquiring professional knowledge while in their pupilage than in that of the Law.

The student of Medicine, Surgery, or Divinity, can resort to schools, where by lectures, cases, experiments, and discussions, he is interested in turn in each branch of his subject.

The student of Law "pegs away" alone in an office, enjoying almost nothing to stimulate his ambition, and with but the most imperfect facilities for learning the elements of the science he would cultivate. But it is not necessary to attempt to prove that Law Schools are a necessity. Their want is recognized by the Profession, and by students especially.

New-York should contain the best Law School in this country. No place affords so many advantages. Its numerous libraries, the immense amount of litigation, the many Courts, the opportunities for witnessing the trial of causes, &c., furnish to the student unequaled opportunities.

Let the University establish such a department on a firm and sure basis, with a corps of "live" Professors, and we doubt not that the first class would number upwards of one hundred. Not only students, but many lawyers and members of other professions, (provided the lectures were given in the afternoon or evening,) would avail themselves of them. Such a department might be made a credit and an honor to the metropolis and its University. Why do not the Government of the Institution make some movement in this direction? It is in their power, without a line of tinkering with their charter. Come, gentlemen of the Council, put on your working dresses again; let us have the law school. Show us that you have some vitality left—that the charge of "old fogyism," so long characterising your policy and government, is unfounded, or else open your Board for younger men, with notions that pertain to *this* age.

Safety During Thunder Storms.

The records we are now making of the doings of the lightning in various sections of the country, both far and near, prompts this communication.

First, Many persons suffer greatly from fear of lightning during thunder storms; to such we say that thus far since steamboats have been in use, no case of loss of life by lightning has occurred in a steamboat or ocean steamer, in a period of fifty years or more; and since railways have been in use, now about thirty or more years, no case of loss of life by lightning has ever been known in a railroad car. This wonderful exemption, when it is considered that tens of millions of passengers have been conveyed by these two facilities, is extraordinary, and should calm the feelings of the timid during thunder storms, while in steamboats, ocean steamers or railroad cars.

Second, No case of loss of life by lightning has been known in an iron ship or iron building—this fact, with those stated in the next preceding paragraph, should effectually dispel the too prevalent belief that metals are dangerous, from an erroneously supposed attraction for lightning—metals conduct lightning, but the attractive power probably does not extend over a great surface.

Third, Vessels furnished with lightning conductors have never suffered injury from lightning, if the conductors were up and the continuity uninterrupted to the water; nor has death by lightning ever been known on board of a vessel thus furnished.

Fourth, We have never known of but one death by lightning in a building furnished with metallic conductors reared for the purpose of protection, and that occurred in the Summer of 1855, at Little Prairie, Wisconsin. In relation to this death we have had considerable correspondence with the person who put up the conductor.

Iron wire, costing less than one cent. per foot, and less than one dollar per hundred feet, in *single* pieces, is sufficiently large for a lightning conductor. Any mechanic of ordinary capacity can put up a rod. Glass insulators, with screw fastenings, can be had of some of the hardware and glassware stores in New-York, for about twelve shillings per dozen. Persons who want ornamental rods, can substitute copper wire of the same size.

Our register of thirteen years states the deaths by lightning at seven hundred and fifty (750) persons, the wounded we have not counted; they number many hundred.

Persons struck down by lightning should be freely drenched with cold water, and if necessary the drenching should be continued for hours.

We have no pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in the furnishing or putting up lightning conductors, our only object in making this notice is to give information.

We have printed a sheet giving directions for putting up conductors, that will be sent to any person, postage free, who may desire a copy.

E. Meriam.

Brooklyn Heights, June 9, 1856.

☞ The equestrian statue of Gen. Washington stands upon its pedestal in Union-square, hidden, as yet, from the gaze of the curious by a canvas covering, of rather dingy hue. A board fence, well plastered with bills, surrounds it, making a capital advertising bulletin. It is designed, we hear, that the status shall be entirely finished before it is exposed to the public eye and criticism, and we are sorry to add that it will be some time yet before it will be prepared for inspection. In the meanwhile, should not some measures be taken for inaugurating the first public memento of Washington that has been erected in a City which, in common with the rest of the country, owes so much of its greatness to his efforts?

☞ Almost every morning, between the hours of eight and nine, in the Fifth-avenue, is to be seen a fine drove of cattle, much to the fright of the pretty school girls who frequent that street. Some of them (the cattle) are tame enough, but others of them put on airs of ferocity, and are a terrible nuisance. A correspondent suggests the propriety of issuing passports for each cattle driver, specifying the earlier hours of the morning, only, as most suitable for the perambulation of bull-beef and other cattle. The thing has become intolerable, and was lead to a fractional notice of them in the pertinent observations of some of the up-town schools. Our graduate has it, that "milk in the cocoanut yet publishing correspondence, fellers make a mistake and, as red clothes will not become a fitting to the four-footed invasion.

☞ There is a trial now progressing in the Superior Court of this City, where two hitherto respectables, Drs. Neal Medale Dimon, M. Valentine, are the defendants. The case is, it seems, not about to be confined solely to the defendants, but was so unskillfully worded that the office's file was destroyed, and the former performers injured; and, in consequence, she says 15 or 16 operative confined to her room; that one leg has withered, and that she can only get about a few of her articles. The damages were laid at $20,000. The defendants deny any malpractice; they say the case was one of extreme difficulty, and that it received all proper attention, and was not unskillfully treated. Drs. E. R. Peaslee only called in consultation.

☞ The following gentlemen were on Monday elected officers for the ensuing year of the O. F. Hall Association:

Board of Managers—John A. Kennedy, Wilson Small, Joseph Scrie, Samuel Booth, Theodeus Davids, E. W. Dimmit, James Stephens, John G. Claybon, Joseph B. Taylor, C. C. Fleckney, John J. Daniel, R. C. Millard.

Inspectors of Election—John Mesick, W. W. L. Vocchis.

From the annual report of the Board of Managers it appears that the entire liabilities of the Association, April 30, 1856, were.....$77,649 00
New liabilities incurred.....800 28
Total.....$78,499 28
Amount of liabilities April 30, 1856.....75,649 00
Reduction during the year.....$2,850 28

Two thousand dollars were applied to the reduction of old indebtedness of the Sinking Fund,—the liabilities being reduced to that extent.

☞ Empty brandy barrels, bearing a good brand, sell very high in the New-York market—even fetching $8 and $10 a piece. And no wonder. For poor whisky, when carefully doctored and packed in a branded barrel, sells readily at the prices of the best Cognac. Old judges of liquors exact their chops over it, look wise, and declare that nothing purer ever came out of France.

☞ The blasting of Diamond Reef has been commenced by the contractors, who expect to fire several heavy charges upon it at high water this afternoon about 4 o'clock. A good view of the operations may be had on the eastern side of the Battery or at Whitehall-slip.

☞ The City Hall Park has been put in handsome order, but the other City lungs sadly need medicating. Don't be partial, gentlemen.

THE ALDERMEN.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Last night in the Board, the matter of appropriating $5,000 for the "proper" celebration of Independence Day, came up from the Councilmen. Alderman Varian moved to amend by substituting $3,500, but the amendment was lost.

Alderman Ely wished to substitute $6,000, which he thought was plenty. He wished, also, to have it expended in public display, and not paid for old corned beef, stale bread, and bad liquor, to be consumed in a "piggish" manner in the basement of the City Hall, as had been done in previous years.

Alderman Drake advocated the appropriation of $5,000 in a speech more forcible than elegant. He was ready to eat anywhere—even in a stable, as one of the gentlemen had called the basement of the City Hall. It was not genteel enough for these Reformers. But his (Ald. Drake's) forefathers had never taught him genteility. [This sentiment was well received.] He himself would rather have $100 spent in this manner than to have the amendment in question passed.

$3,750 TO BE SPENT.

Finally, after trying almost every sum from $3,000 to $4,500, on motion of Alderman Jackson, the appropriation was fixed at $3,750, and the Board concurred in other respects with the Board of Councilmen.

On motion of Alderman Ely, the Comptroller was directed to furnish to the Board a list of all tenants of the Corporation in arrears for their rent on the last 1st of May, together with the amount of their arrear and of the rents.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of remitting the taxes of the Society Library, was called up. It was accompanied by opinions of the present, and two former, Corporation Counsel, and also of Judge Emmet, that the Library was a *public* one, and therefore exempt from taxation by law. Alderman Ely, however, opposed the measure.

The Board refused to remit by a vote of 10 to 6.

The Board also refused to remit the tax of the American Institute, and then adjourned until Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

☞ The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but did not transact any business of general interest, other than the passage of a resolution empowering the Comptroller to pay for the City Hall clock.

Dredging the Piers of the City.

The Councilmen Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, Mr. H. Smith, Chairman, met yesterday and decided to report in favor of confirming contracts for dredging the Piers at the foot of Vestry, Broome and Rivington streets. The average of the contract price allowed was thirteen cents a cubic yard. There are still applications before the Committee for dredging some thirty other slips. The whole number at present under contract is thirteen, situated mostly on the North River, between Duane and Clarkson sts. It is proposed to confirm the remaining contracts at as early a day as possible. The expense averaged $1,500 each slip dredged last year, and $36,000 was paid by the Corporation for this purpose.

Collector of the City Revenue.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Aldermen met, yesterday, and had under consideration the subject of making the City Collector's a salaried instead of a fees office as at present. It appeared from testimony taken that the yearly fees are nearly $5,000, the per centage of allowance being three-fourths of a cent per cent. on the amount collected. It is proposed by the Committee to give a salary of some $2,500, though the precise amount was not agreed upon.

Board of Governors.

The Board met yesterday. The President, Simeon Draper, Esq., being absent from illness.

The usual requisitions were presented and passed.

A motion was made by Governor Townsend, and carried, to change the dress of the inmates of the Workhouse, in accordance with the views and recommendations of the Committee on Supplies.

A resolution was then offered to inquire into the discrepancy in the requisitions for bread supplied to the Bellevue Hospital. It appeared that the Wardens having power to procure all the bread required for Bellevue Hospital from Blackwell's Island, made a requisition for bread which had been purchased in the City. Referred to the Warden, to report upon the matter.

A bill, amounting to $170, for the funeral expenses of the late Chief Clerk of the Board, (Mr. Gorwen,) was presented, but, it having been represented to the Board that the deceased Clerk had died possessed of a considerable amount of property, the question was passed over.

The Committee on the Almshouse reported favorably as to the erection of a shed on Blackwell's Island, as a protection for aged and infirm persons from the heat in Summer. The measure was not ordered to be adopted at present, because there was no fund from which the necessary appropriation could be made.

A discussion arose, of no public interest, as to the validity of the securities of certain parties to do work at Bellevue Hospital.

The rest of the business was of a similar character.

Number remaining June 7, 1856, at Bellevue Hospital, 585; Lunatic Asylum, 393; Almshouse, 1,190; Penitentiary, 588; do. Hospital from Penitentiary, 23; do. do. from Workhouse, 258; do. do. from Almshouse, 19; Workhouse, 481; Small-pox Hospital, 16; Randall's Island, 837; Randall's Island Hospital, 198; City Prison, 338; Second District Prison, 10; Third District Prison, 8; Colored Home, 231; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 315. Total, 5,735. Increase, 30. Number remaining May 31, 5,696. Admitted, 1,162. Total, 6,858. Of these died, 19; discharged, 1,011; sent to Penitentiary, 97. Total, 1,127. Leaving remaining, 5,735.

☞ The Councilmen's Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, are about to visit the docks for the purpose of examining and ordering the removal of a vast number of sheds and other encumbrances, concerning which many complaints have been made.

LONG ISLAND.

Political.

The Kings County Republican General Committee have resolved to fire 900 guns upon the receipt of intelligence of a nomination by the Convention to meet in Philadelphia.

The Eighth Ward National American Club held a meeting last night and listened to addresses by Hon. Erastus Brooks, Col. Bowlin and E. O. Perrin, Esq.

A Mass Meeting to ratify the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge will be held in Brooklyn at an early day. Buchanan Clubs are being organized in every Ward.

Resignation.

N. F. Waring, Esq., Counselor to the Corporation of Brooklyn, tendered his resignation on Monday evening last, to take effect on the 1st of August next. It was accepted.

Mayor Hall having refused to grant certain licenses to persons engaged in the liquor traffic, several of those refusing aggrieved by this proceeding petitioned the Common Council on Monday, and Monday evening that body adopted a resolution which in effect sustains the Mayor in the stand he has taken.

[illegible] to the hypothesis the license he has only refused [illegible]

Interesting to Tax-Payers.

The Brooklyn Common Council, at a recent meeting adopted a resolution declaring that, in future, no application for the reduction or [illegible] of taxes will be entertained after the time limited has expired, unless accompanied by the affidavits of parties, showing that the correction sought for was occasioned by error of the Board of Assessors after the expiration of the time allowed for correction by them.

Fatal Accident.

A boy, named Charles Underground, died, at the residence of his parents, on Ninth-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, from injuries received a few days before while at play with a companion. A stone was thrown which struck deceased on the head, and was the ultimate cause of his death. Coroner Wanmaker held an inquest on Monday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Serious Accident.

A few days since a boy, named Arthur Bennett, was seriously injured at his father's store, on Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, by the accidental discharge of a gun, the contents of which entered his left side and passed upward.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

James Farrell was brought before Justice D. K. Smith, in Brooklyn yesterday, by Officer Hansom of the First District Police, on a charge of attempting to rob Gmoens Sixer the night previous, on Furman, near Montague-street. He was committed in full to answer.

☞ Three seamen, said to have revolted on board the ship *Washington*, lying at anchor in Buttermilk Channel, were arrested in Furman-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Officers Hanovan, Burk and McKinney, of the First District Police. They were last evening handed over to the United States authorities in New-York City.

☞ Benjamin W. Downing, of Oyster Bay, has been elected Commissioner of Schools for Queens County.

☞ The Spring Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will open on the 11th instant.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

The June Term of this Court convened in Brooklyn yesterday. Present: Judge Morris and Justices Emerson and Sooysmaker. A petit jury was sworn, and the trial of criminal cases was commenced. During the day about a dozen offenders were arraigned to plead to indictments. The Court, without transacting any business of general interest, adjourned to this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, June 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply and limited demand, at $7 for Pearls, and $6@6 87½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—With a reaction in prices of Hides and Leather, and a limited inquiry for manufactured goods, these lines show more firmness, though as yet no improvement in prices can be noticed.

COFFEE—Privately, we can hear of no very important movements. By auction sales were made of 3,113 bags Rio, at 10c.@10¼c., average, 10⅛c., showing an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb., on prices previously current.

COTTON—Remains in fair request, and it is held with confidence, at 10¾c. for Upland Middling; 11c.@11¼c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other qualities. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is not quite so active or so buoyant. The home trade have been operating and shippers evince less spirit. The receipts are ample, and bear against factors. The sales embrace about 18,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine State	$5 25@5 50
Ordinary State	5 25@5 50
Straight State	5 50@5 75
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@6 00
Inferior to good Michigan	5 00@5 50
Common to fair Indiana and Upper Lakes	5 00@5 50
Common to Good Ohio	5 00@5 50
Fancy Michigan	5 62½@5 75
Fancy Ohio	5 75@6 00
Extra Michigan	5 75@6 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 00@6 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 25@6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@7 00
Extra Michigan	6 75@8 00

Canadian is moderately inquired for, at rates under our last, having amounted to about 2,500 bbls. Superfine, mostly at $6 06@6 ₩ bbl. Southern is very dull and firm. The sales, since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Best Extra, at $6 06@6 50 and $6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and firm at $5 19@5 70 for Fine and Superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4 56 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $4 30@4 44 for Brandywine. ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—By auction, sales were made of 1,600 boxes Shelly Lemons, at $3 31½@3 87½; and 1,820 boxes do. Oranges at $3 31½@3 81½ ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. Sales were reported of about 47,000 bushels, including choice to fancy Canadian White, at $1 30; Canadian Red, at $1 25; fair Southern do. at $1 70; prime do. Red at $1 60; and Western Red at $1 20@1 37½ ₩ bushel. Rye is in good demand, and is pretty firm. 14,000 bushels changed hands, at 81c.@86c. for Northern, 78c. for Pennsylvania, and 76c. for Jersey, ₩ bushel. Oats and Barley appear at last noticed. Corn is liable and steady. The supply is moderate, comprising much more of Inferior and Common than of prime lots. The latter are most needed. The transactions since our last include about 40,000 bushels at the @ 49c. for unsound, heated and damp; 50c.@53c. for mixed Southern; 54c.@56c. for Southern Yellow; 56c.@60c. for round Yellow; 55c.@58c. for Southern White; 58c.@59c. for round White; and 58c.@58c. for round Western mixed, ₩ bushel. Some very choice Southern White brought 60c.

HAY—There were 650 bales River purchased at 60c.@ 80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are plenty and dull, parties disagreeing about prices.

HOPS—Retail at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb. Market quiet and languid.

IRON—We have only to report sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig at $30 ₩ @31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LEAVES—Inactive at old prices.

LEAD—Neglected and nominal.

LEATHER—A light available stock, and a moderate inquiry prevent any serious fluctuation in prices.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 80c. for common, and at 1@1 25 for lump, ₩ bbl. Demand limited.

MOLASSES—A scarcity of desirable lots impedes business. The inquiry is pretty good, and prices are pretty firm. Cuba Muscovado 28c.@29c.; other kinds at proportionately high rates, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still quoted at $3 87½@3 93 ₩ 280 lbs., and dull, with more of it on the market. Spirits do. attracts less attention and is now worth but 37c.@38c. ₩ gallon. Tar has not varied. Rosin is in moderate request at about previous figures.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are tightly purchased at old quotations. Linseed is held firmly at 83c.@85c. for large, and 86c.@94c. for small lots, ₩ gallon, but the business therein is restricted by the smallness of the stocks in market. Lard Oil is inactive and languid. It can be procured, for the most part, at 86c@90c. ₩ gallon. The supply is quite limited, but is more than equal to the requirements of buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is held with rather more firmness; the sales since our last amount to about 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $18 87½@$19 for Mess; $16 50 for Prime Mess; and $16 for Prime, per bbl. Towards the close, factors evinced some desire to realize, and prices ruled in favor of purchasers. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, 7¾@ 8c. for Shoulders, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Rump Butts. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@ 10½c. sain quality, ₩ lb. Lard continues quiet and languid, the sales since our last having reached about 700 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active and rather firmer. The sales since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $7@$7 for Country Prime; $7@$8 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$9 for repacked do.; and $15@$18 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15 50@$16 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $18@$18 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 19c.@20c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 120 tcs. sold at $3 50@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Some 200 boxes Castile were disposed of at old prices.

SUGARS—Are in lively request at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7¾c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in better demand, and are held with increased confidence.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime

New-York Daily Times.

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NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published at 26 Nassau-st., (Printing-office in rear.) Price ONE CENT. Mail subscribers THREE DOLLARS a year.

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All communications should be addressed, simply, to the Publication Office, No. 26 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements intended for our Weekly publication must be left at our office on or before Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted a resolution in relation to Kansas affairs, which will be most heartily commended by the people of the Northern States, whether it be adopted by the Government or not. It was to send General SCOTT out to Kansas, to assume the command of the United States forces there, and to act, of course, according to his judgment, in repressing violence and restoring order in that distracted Territory. To such a proposition as this there cannot be any objection on the part of those who are sincerely desirous that law and order should prevail, and that the properly constituted authorities should be obeyed. The firmness, patriotism and conservative character of the veteran General cannot be questioned, nor will any one presume to doubt his freedom from all partisan or sectional prejudices. He ought to be as acceptable to the South as to the North, and those who object to his being employed in such a duty will be justly chargeable with a desire to trample on the rights of the weaker party, and to favor ruffianism and lawless violence. It is very remarkable that, while the *Commercial Advertiser* cannot bring itself to believe that there is any truth in the reports of outrages daily committed in Kansas, Senator CRITTENDEN should regard the danger of civil war so imminent, and the acts of violence so flagrant, committed by the Border Ruffians, as to propose sending out Gen. SCOTT to take command of the military forces there, for the purpose of restoring order and protecting the persons and property of the Free-State settlers. As the President can no longer have any personal motives for desiring to protect the Missourian marauders, it is to be hoped, if the Secretary of War will permit it, that he will adopt the suggestion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, whether the Senate should accept it or not.

☞ To root out a Free Press in these days is a task more difficult of accomplishment than they suppose who attempt it. We notice in papers received yesterday from Alton, Ill., that the publisher of the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*, undeterred by the threats of the ruffians who demolished his presses and sunk his type, proposes to scatter the seeds of good Free-Soilism freshly on Kansas soil. A corps of editors and correspondents is to be scattered over the Territory, but the mechanical work of the paper is to be performed in Alton; the date will be at Lawrence, the sheet to retain all the marks of publication in that place, and the Post-Office circulation will proceed as usual; the types and presses being meanwhile safe from the destruction which has been twice visited upon the craft in Kansas. This is a pleasant evidence of the plucky character of the men who head the Free-State movement. They are a good deal like those soldiers who do not know what defeat is, and who in consequence of their stubbornness always win.

☞ Mr. CRITTENDEN yesterday presented a resolution to the Senate, requesting the President to give to Gen. SCOTT the command of the United States troops in Kansas. After some debate, further consideration of the resolution was postponed. A resolution was offered relative to the final disposition of the British bark *Resolute*, which was found derelict in the Arctic Ocean, but it was withdrawn on a proposition being made by Mr. MASON for the Government to purchase the vessel, refit her and send her back as a present to the British Government. Nothing was done in the House.

☞ Have mercy on a poor Orphan, exclaimed the Frenchman who was put on trial for the murder of his father and mother. This has been regarded as the most remarkable example of a cool request on record; but we have received a letter from a Committee of gentlemen belonging to a Club in this City, asking for information in respect to an article in the TIMES, which, rather excels, in cool impudence, the supplication of the French parricide. We must be excused from making any other response to the note in question. After all, the apparent impudence of the Committee may be more the effect of unsophisticated innocence than of any other cause.

☞ We continue to receive dispatches from Kansas, which, although very contradictory, and evidently exaggerated, prove the existence of civil war there with all its attendant horrors. We await the receipt of our correspondence for an exposition of the true state of affairs.

☞ The Republicans of New-Hampshire, at their recent State Convention yesterday, recommended Col. FREMONT as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ The Anti-Fillmore Know-Nothings of New-Jersey recommend Com. STOCKTON for the Presidency.

The Danish Difficulty.

The 14th of June—the period fixed by President PIERCE for the expiration of our treaty with Denmark—is fast approaching, and it becomes us to consider whether we may not, by some hasty and ill-considered action, add yet another Power to the list of those with which we are at present on somewhat irritated and growling terms. It were idle at this moment to rediscuss the policy of the Administration refusing to unite with all the other commercial Powers, at the Copenhagen Conference, in arranging the Sound Dues question in a manner satisfactory to all parties, or to dwell upon the unconstitutionality—so ably exposed by Senators SUMNER and SEWARD—of the mode in which a long-standing treaty with Denmark was recklessly abrogated. It is impossible, in reading the papers connected with this question, not to feel that the intention of the Administration, from the outset, was to keep the difficulty open and ready for such use as the eventualities of the Presidential campaign might make desirable.

At present President PIERCE has no such impelling motive. Even had not the cup of Presidential hope been so rudely dashed from his lips at Cincinnati, larger and more momentous troubles had grown up under his mischievous cultivation. The Enlistment question and Central American difficulty were quite sufficient to monopolise the Puffendorfian pen of Mr. MARCY. But, as it is, he has learned, like BELISARIUS, and BOLINGBROKE, and BARNUM, the uncertainty of all human greatness, and no longer needs, in his ambitious designs, to set his administrative witches to inflame the cauldron and stir up "toil and trouble" with other powers.

A proposition has been made and eagerly pressed by Prussia for the capitalization of those dues, in which the payments are portioned off in fair proportion between the several powers. It has been, we believe, accepted by Russia and all the other countries named with the exception of England, which had not, by the last steamer, given her decision. The portion charged upon the United States is so small as not even to require mention; and on the whole, the proposed adjustment appears equitable and likely to afford a satisfactory solution of a disagreeable difficulty. We conceive, therefore, on the eve of such a settlement it would be both ungenerous and unwise in our Administration to encourage or sanction any action on the part of our merchant fleet, which might lead to a rupture with Denmark.

A quarrel with a weaker power is always to be avoided. ALEXANDER only wrestled with Kings, and when in the PACIFICO dispute with Greece the world saw England send her vast fleet to harpoon a minnow, there was a cry of sympathy, nowhere stronger than from this country, with the little kingdom. Indeed, such is ever the impulse of humanity, as condensed in the well-known school-boy apothegm "hit your match." The United States has paid the Sound Dues for several years without interruption. Let it not refuse to do so, at least until full time has been given for the adoption or rejection of the proposal now submitted to the various powers.

Commercial Retribution.

An intelligent correspondent, writing from St. Louis, represents the business of that market as extremely depressed. The large supply of goods, embracing dry goods, provisions, sugars and groceries generally, laid in last year in view of the Kansas emigration, remains on hand, with neither actual nor prospective demand to deplete it. This is certainly bad for St. Louis. With its singular energy, prosperity and thrift—singular because paralleled by no other city situated on slave soil—any causes of this description producing an ebb tide in its business and credit must also produce permanently injurious results much more serious than where the development of the community depends upon the normal and healthy basis of free agriculture and free institutions. The advance of any town, relying upon the tributary custom of soil cultivated by the hand of Slavery, is always difficult and usually slow. If St. Louis has succeeded in beating up, in the face of wind and tide, to its present forward position, it is owing to the advantages of its location in respect to facilities of navigation, and the fact that it abuts against the free soil of Illinois, with its vast internal improvements and rapid population. These advantages, however, avail only to a certain extent, and must cease to be operative, if the policy already undermining the welfare of the town be persevered in and perpetuated.

For the secret of the present condition of things at St. Louis is of easy explanation.

When Kansas was rudely thrown open by the Douglas act to sudden emigration, the State of Missouri, and St. Louis very largely, had to decide what should be the character of its population and institutions. They had to decide whether the prosperous, thronging industry of New-England, with its elements of rapid growth, wealth, luxury, social culture, and its generous markets for the exchange of products with some such *entrepôt* as St. Louis, should enter into and possess the land, thereby creating a grand new empire tributary to the development of that city; or whether the vagabond population of its own soil should seize the Territory, exclude free labor, and, while adding not one customer to the trade of the town, add not one particle to their own ability to buy or sell in its markets. It was a choice between such nomadic savages as, for riot's sake, followed BUFORD from the South, or volunteered under ATCHISON for the plunder of Lawrence; or hardy, earnest, laborious emigrants from the North, coming to build up rapid fortunes on the sure foundation of a rich soil and intelligent cultivation; to build up schools, churches, factories, machine-shops, printing-offices, as means to the great end of social elevation and wealth. Devoted to Slavery, Kansas must have remained a stagnant pool, mantling and curdling with the sluggish decay of its own vegetation. Its people would have been merely a diffusion of the population of Missouri, and of the worst part of that population, over a larger surface, while Missouri itself would still have remained. It could have brought to unity or profit to the great metropolis of the West; added nothing to its wealth or advancement. Devoted to Freedom, the Territory, ere this a State, must have bustled with the busy activity of industry, with the creation of products and means with which to traffic at the nearest convenient market; must have realized assistedinous wants, as accessories to progress, which St. Louis would have been called upon to supply. All these considerations were presented to the people of St. Louis at the inception of this bad business. They also possessed the weight and influence, to bend the decision which way soever they deemed wisest; for the repression of ATCHISON and his myrmidons required only an emphatic assurance from the more populous counties upon the Mississippi, that the great aim of his crusade against Kansas, to wit: predominance in the politics of Missouri, must be surely defeated unless the system of violence on the Western border were abandoned. In a word, all the prudential measures which the event proves to have been in the power of St. Louis at the outset, all the selfish, economical, political, inducements to the establishment of a populous and opulent because free community in Kansas, tributary to the trade and opulence of St. Louis, were sacrificed at the bidding of a thousand Slaveholders of the interior.

The results of this infidelity to her best interests St. Louis is now reaping. The suspension of all guarantees to life and property in the Territory has suspended all the elements of social advancement, and lost to the merchants of St. Louis a market that, with a different policy, would have been worth more to them than the whole trade of Missouri. Here lies the cardinal error—here, in submission to the persistent and obstinate compactness of the Slave Power, which, however weak numerically, is yet strong enough in its unity to trample every other interest beneath its feet. The stagnation of business at St. Louis is the necessary product of this vile stagnation of sentiment—this indifference to her best interests. As her citizens have sown to the wind, they must reap the whirlwind.

Old Buck in California.

On Monday last the Keystone Club of Philadelphia paid a complimentary visit to Mr. BUCHANAN at his residence at Wheatland, and, in reply to their congratulations, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention made a short speech, in which he said:

"Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic Party, and not simply JAMES BUCHANAN, I must square my conduct according to the platform of the party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it."

Out of that platform was rejected the resolution favorable to the Pacific Railroad, which had been inserted for the special gratification and encouragement of California. It was afterwards taken up again, but in a shape that renders it quite useless for any actual service, and it will hardly satisfy the demands of that distant State.

But let it be as it may, Mr. BUCHANAN is no longer an individual with opinions and convictions of his own, but the mere passive instrument of the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, and, if he should be elected, he confesses that he can do nothing but act in conformity with its dictation; and its dictation is not favorable to the Pacific Railroad.

That we do not overestimate the importance attached to this measure by the Democratic Party of the Pacific State will be seen by a glance at the political history of California. We find it prominent in every declaration of "principles," from the first organization of the State Legislature. It has been a favorite measure amid all the changes incident to a varied and subservient policy. It may be claimed, indeed, as a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party in California, for we find among the tests applied at the first Senatorial election under the State Constitution, soundness on the question of a Pacific Railroad through our own Territories one of the foremost. Col. FREMONT, who was the popular choice for United States Senator, was required to certify by a written statement to the importance and practicability of a work for which he had been all his life a pioneer. In a correspondence published at San Francisco, Dec. 12, 1849, he is asked: 1. Are you a believer in the distinctive tenets of the Democratic Party? 2. What are your views in relation to an overland communication, by railroad or otherwise, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and through the territory of the United States? To which Col. F. replies: "I am thoroughly a Democrat," &c., &c., &c. "I am strongly in favor of a central national railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. * * I am warmly in favor of its immediate location and speediest possible construction," &c., &c., &c.

These facts, with others of recent occurrence, considered, render it exceedingly likely that the Democracy of California, who may have been considered by their Eastern brethren as the snapper end of the great Slave-lash, will refuse to crack when the news of the Convention is communicated to them. The Pacific Railroad is certainly a favorite project with them, and issue cannot be successfully made in California apart from it. Refusal to indorse the measure will be considered a rejection of all the matter already before Congress. The latest act of the people of California was to petition Congress, in characteristic mammoth form, for an emigrant road. They will not hear of this "slighting off" without a strong dissent at least.

A Rejected Plum.

Considering the avidity with which our politicians gape round a vacant Ambassadorship or Consulship abroad, the magnanimous indifference for such golden fruit among our transatlantic cousins appears strange and bewildering. We should have thought that after India, there was hardly a foreign appointment in the gift of the British Crown offering more attractions than that of the Governorship of Victoria, a young and rising Colony, big with undeveloped resources, and peopled by an industrious and energetic population. The salary is stated to be $80,000 a year, which is more than treble that paid our President, and it affords to ambitious statesmen ample opportunities for distinction. Yet we find that it has gone the round of the British statesmen even of the second class, and decayed representatives with long families and short purses, without finding one so poor to do it reverence. It has been refused in turn by Lord ELGIN, who is represented to have waxed specially indignant at such an insult; by Lord MONCK, a young Irish Peer of pleasant presence and small brains; by Lord MARCUS HILL, a faded political prostitute, who is remembered solely for wearing through every change in climate Whig principles and white corduroys. After many such wanderings it has finally fallen to Sir HENRY BARCLAY, who acquired a considerable distinction in Parliament for his information on sugar questions, and was a most painstaking and industrious member of the British House of Commons. This reputation he has considerably improved by his admirable government of British Guiana, and more recently of the disorganized Colony of Jamaica, whose affairs he has brought into a condition of comparatively returning prosperity. Sir HENRY BARCLAY will probably be the best Governor Victoria has yet had, and, from the spirit which has been more than displayed by the colonists, is not unlikely to be the last.

POLITICAL.

Great Mass Meeting of the National American Excelsior Club.

Had Academy Hall been opened within a reasonable time after that at which the Excelsior Club was to have assembled, and had the keeper of the hall consented to turn on the gas within a reasonable time after the unseasonable delay in opening there might, possibly, have been a large and enthusiastic gathering of the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE at No. 663 Broadway last evening. But as the keeper would not open the door until he had told everybody that there was an unsettled account in his favor standing over from last year, and appealed to them whether or not, in view of the experience he had had, he was not right in requiring the hall rent in advance; and as he insisted upon it, even after he had received an inducement to open the hall, that the gas was a separate item, and must also be paid for in advance, there was not a very large gathering of the Democracy. But there was a very good band in attendance, that was not be kept in silence, even though the doors were closed and no gas-light could be seen. The members gathered in the passage-way and played "Hail Columbia" patiently and perseveringly. They played it once *Fortissimo*; then they did it *Forte*; then *Piano*; and finally *Pianissimo*. The last seemed a "dying strain," but it was not; for before the bass drum had received the final subdued whack, a gentleman entered the passage with a hurried step—the bandsmen, separating to the right and left, made way for him—he sought the keeper of the Hall found him—the keeper smiled—and "Hail Columbia" was done again and "louder than before." The Hall was opened and as the gas was not lighted the band made another effort at "Hail Columbia." Then came Recorder SMITH, who was soon distinguished even in the dark, in consequence of his having on a very light pair of pantaloons, vest ditto, and a white hat. Then the band played "Hail Columbia"—and they played it very loud: so loud in fact that it disturbed the gas-cocks, and soon afterwards every burner gave out the essence of a Democratic speech. As an inevitable consequence, the atmosphere became very unpleasant; and, in order to purify it, the keeper rolled up some paper and burned it. For a few minutes it was doubtful which smelt the worst—the escaping gas or the burning paper; but as, through the medium of the latter, the hall was lighted, the audience did not complain, and the band played "Hail Columbia." When the band had played "Hail Columbia," the President of the Excelsior Club came forward and nominated JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., City Recorder, Chairman of the meeting. The nomination was responded to with loud applause, and the band played "Hail Columbia." When the band had played "Hail Columbia," the Chairman arose and spoke, with good effect, upon the necessity for union and harmony in the ranks of the Democracy.

When he had concluded, the band played "Hail Columbia," and RICHARD BUCHNER, Esq., arose and spoke. With a modesty which should always attend true merit, he said it would not only be out of place, but impertinent in him to estimate the amount of his political influence—a remark which drew marks of approval from the audience. He told them he was an Irishman, and that he did not desire an office—a remark which likewise pleased his hearers, and caused the band to play "Hail Columbia."

Some one now proposed, by way of variety, "three cheers for Recorder SMITH, our next Mayor." The call was responded to heartily, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Esq., was now called for, but he had departed, and the band played "Hail Columbia." When "Hail Columbia" had been performed, there were loud and continued calls for WM. J. ROSE, Esq., who came forward, amid a round of applause, and clothed his ideas of the duties of Democrats in language which, for correctness and elegance, is seldom equaled on Democratic boards. When he had concluded the meeting adjourned, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia."

Ninth Ward Summer Meeting.

A meeting of citizens of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at the Bleecker Buildings to protest against the attack on free speech in the outrage committed on Senator SUMNER. DANIEL FRENCH, Esq., was called to the Chair, and HENRY SMITH and FRANCIS BLISS were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. AUG. DOW stated the object of the meeting and submitted a series of resolutions, which were received with loud applause.

Messrs. S. COBB, EMLE and GRAHAM were the speakers.

A number of Ninth Ward Know-Nothings were present, and manifested an intention to break up the meeting by shouting, hissing and whistling; but it was soon stopped by the rest of the audience. One classic K. N. cried out, "D—n freedom of speech." The sentiment was received with shouts of applause by his associplices.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

SOUTH' YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Young Men's Democratic General Committee met at Tammany last evening, SOLOMON B. NOBLE, President, in the Chair, and transacted a large amount of business. They adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That this Committee fully and heartily indorse each and every part of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of June inst., recognizing in it as we do the true principles upon which the Democratic Party has ever acted, boldly stated and set forth in broad terms, and we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain those principles to the best of our abilities.

A Committee was appointed to confer with the Young Men's Hard General Committee with a view to bring about an affiliation of both Committees.

Arrangements for the meeting in the Park to-night were made, and a good deal of other less important business transacted.

Personal.

The friends of SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., will be pleased to learn that last evening he had so far recovered from his recent serious attack of illness as to be considered entirely out of danger.

☞ The pupils of the fine Colored School No. 2, in Laurens-street, gave their annual concert at the Tabernacle, last evening, under the direction of their music teacher, Mr. SAMUEL W. WALLBRON. The proceeds are designed for the purchase of a piano for the use of the school. Quite a handsome sum was realized, and the concert was creditable to all concerned.

Horrors of the New Police—Attempted Search in Mulberry-street.

The Legislative Tenant-House Committee and sundry members of the Board of Health went yesterday through some of the dirtier parts of the dirty town.

First, they called in at the old rear Baptist Church in Mulberry-street. Found 160 families, paying rent each of $2 to $7 per month. The coverage was abominable. Rotten bags were thicker than quilts in a bed. In one room a bare-footed, half-dressed woman was sitting up with an infant at her breast, which was her own, and which was not yet a day old.

In front of this, and connected to it by a passage, they found three houses, in miserably dirty condition, and swarming with tenants. The lower floor had three rum-shops and a drug-store on it.

No. 17 Baxter-street—the old Sixth Ward Republican Hall—a crack building in its day, was found very full of Italian organ-grinders, small dogs and filth. One young girl here aged 13 years, and the married, confessed herself enceinte. Seventy-five persons, constituting 13 families, pay from $6 to $6 75 a month per family for the privilege of this dirty home. The basement rents for $15 a month, as a dance room. To the nightly entertainments admission is free to all who assent to the rule of the house—"after every dance take a drink and treat your partner." The most liquors cost only three cents a glass. The tenant keeps two fiddlers, pays one $1, and the other $1 50, and clears $2 50 a night. He has two narrow halls adjoining the dance room, fitted with shake-downs, which he lets for a shilling a night. For benches, when the beds are filled, he charges just the same—or turns Jack, exhausted and heavy, into the street. The "respectable colored man" who is landlord of this establishment, was 20 years a slave in Virginia, and after being freed was five years in the family of Gen. HARRISON. He said he'd rather be a slave again than a free nigger here;—than a free nigger in such a business, we can easily imagine.

Next they visited the model Tenant Houses, No. 34 Baxter-street. 101 families occupied a double building, and all looked tolerably comfortable.

No. 37½ Baxter-street was occupied below by horses—one of them a fast horse who had a fast master;—above by white folks.

No. 39 Baxter-street, a rear building, had in one room of 12 by 15 feet, a family of 15 persons. The ceiling is 7 feet high. The hall leading to it was 2 feet wide in the widest, and 9 inches in the narrowest part. Rents moderate here—varying from $3 to $6 per room per month.

A few doors hence, in Baxter-street, was PETER WILLIAMS' once celebrated place—"National Hall." It rents for $25 a month as a dance house. This is an aristocratic quarter. One of the rules posted on the wall reads—"No improper conduct on the benches."

The American Hotel, corner of Bayard and Bowery, is unoccupied at present;—i. e., the doors are unlocked, the halls at your service. Found two ladies drunk on the floor and a model artist just ready to emerge upon the boards of the institution near by in Grand-street. A grand menagerie, consisting of a lion and lioness, a hyena, a rhinoceros, boa constrictor, tiger-cat and a monkey enjoy the lower floor. The proprietor pays $30 a month. Some 100 people drop in daily. A stiff breeze would topple over upon the heads of passers-by some of the bricks of the chimneys of this exhausted old building. The Committee adjourned to Thursday of next week.

Lawyers and Newspapers in Court.

In the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, the counsel in a suit for damages against the owners of the burnt steamer *Henry Clay*, indulged in sundry reflections upon the newspaper press. The plaintiffs chanced to place upon the stand a newspaper man, of New-York, requiring him to testify concerning events at the Astor-House indignation meeting, which followed the catastrophe on the river. The evidence was intended to rebut the testimony of a previous witness. Counsel for defence inquired if newspaper men generally did not deem it necessary to "get up the indignation" on such occasions? Witness' reply was a decided *No*,—he standing up, of course, for the honor of the craft, and adding that the getting up of indignation was "left to the lawyers."

"One other question, Sir!" said Mr. JORDAN; "will you remember, Sir, the time and place in which you have made use of the expression of indignation, as you call it, Mr. Reporter, Sir, that you are swearing to what you say?"

"No instance needs particularizing, Sir," answers witness; "you will pardon me for the remark, if it offends you, but you brought it upon yourself. You cast an imputation upon my craft, and I resented it by speaking plainly of gentlemen of your cloth." [Laughter.]

The Court—Gentlemen, this is personal; you examine your witnesses to death on both sides, and too much latitude is taken.

Counsel No. 2—One word (to witness)—do you deny that newspaper-men make it a business to exaggerate reports, so as to please their readers and get up an excitement?

Answer—(With suitable indignation)—I do, Sir.

And so ended the joint attack of counsel upon the newspapers; and all because of a man's short speech, reported four years ago.

John-street Methodist Church.

The members of this Society opposed to the sale of their house of worship and removal up town, held a meeting last evening in the Church, Mr. R. TEMPLE SHAW occupying the Chair, and Mr. GEORGE WATSON acting as Secretary.

Remarks expressive of the sense of those present were made by Messrs. BENJAMIN SHERWOOD and JAS. F. BARNES. The speakers declared that those opposed to the removal were firmly resolved to continue their worship in the present building, unless legally compelled to vacate when the suits now pending are decided. Mr. BARNES concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we disapprove of the conduct of the late Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, in discontinuing public worship in the Church building belonging to the Congregation and members of said Church in John-street, N. Y.; that said Church having been founded by gift for the worship of Almighty God, according to the Wesleyan faith, we proclaim it as our intention to continue worship in said Church, claiming such privilege as a right until we shall be lawfully compelled to surrender such right.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any sale or disposition of the Church edifice of said Church or Society in John-street, and, also, opposed to any use of the property of said Church or Congregation not personal, other than in the usual and occasional application of said property to the uses of the Church as it now exists, and has been used for a period of seventy years, and we earnestly protest against any sale of said Church property.

And whereas, Five of the Trustees of said Church and Society, to wit: Benjamin W. Benson, Caleb Brown, Wright Gillis, Ralph Hall and John B. Martin, have long separated from said Church, and having established a separate Church or Society in another place, have ceased to be Trustees of said First Methodist Episcopal Church, and that their respective offices of Trustees are vacant.

And whereas, Lewis B. Lodge, James T. Barnes, Thomas Cocking and Burton Wood, are the only remaining Trustees of said Church, therefore—

Resolved, That the electors of said Church proceed forthwith to elect five Trustees of said Church, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the removal of said BENSON, BROWN, MARTIN, TUCKER and GILLIS.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for five Trustees, with the following result:

CHAS. FERGUSON, DANIEL ROBERTS, JOHN PIERCE, RICHARD KEMPLING, JAMES WEBB.

The number of votes cast was thirty-three, and it was stated that some of those voting had previously signed the petition for the removal of the Church, but had since changed their views.

Mr. JOHN PIERCE stated that the opinion of the counsel employed by the remonstrants, LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Esq., was to the effect that the various conditions required by the deed by which the property was granted, must be complied with or the same would revert to the original owner. One condition was that divine service, according to the Wesleyan doctrine, should be regularly dispensed in the Church; and another, that the Board of Trustees, which was now deficient by the withdrawal of the five Trustees previously mentioned, should be at once made complete.

Mr. PIERCE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the wish and desire of the members of this Church and congregation, that the officers of this Church be requested to apply to the presiding Bishop of the Conference, which will be convened on the 25th of this month, for a preacher to serve this Church for the ensuing Conference year.

The thanks of the Society were presented to Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD for the impartiality and ability with which he had defended their rights in the suits of the Church, which are yet undecided.

Remarks were made by LEWIS B. LODGE, Esq., and others.

The Japanese Sale.

The sale of Japan ware at LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co.'s Auction Room continues to attract crowds of buyers daily, and now that the more costly articles have been reached on the catalogue, some of the beautiful cabinets and richly inlaid boxes bring prices which sound more respectable though they are said to be very far from remunerative. Some of the small and highly ornamented cases, yesterday sold as high as fifty dollars. It is a great mistake to suppose that these goods are made of papier mache; they are all warranted to be of wood. Con-

The Boston Herald is leading organ of the Native Democracy in this State, repudiates Buchanan. It concludes a long article as follows:

"But we have neither leisure nor space to pursue this subject to-day. Enough, that we now declare that, under no circumstances (although always acting with the Democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a life-long association) can we support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention upon the platform which that body has adopted."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY, No. 422 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETINGS and OIL-CLOTHS at extraordinary low prices.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 50c per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 429 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls' games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest American prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 429 Broadway.

THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND BEST Finished stock of shapes and drop d'été coats, pants and vests in the City, may be found at HYAMS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-st. Alpaca coats, $1.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The only Salamander Safe ever awarded and now in use. BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, secured with WILDER'S Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Merchants, Bankers, &c., having no room for safes in their stores, can have this celebrated Fire Proof Safe, *his Chamber's Improved*, delivered, Depôts, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. No. 28 Walnut and No. 9 Granite sts., Philadelphia, and No. 12 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill. S. C. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

STEVENS' BAY FARM—RETIRED SALE.—WE would call the attention of our readers to the sale of this fine property by Messrs. A. J. BLECKER & CO., at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, June 11, at the Merchants' Exchange. This well known farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, on 90th, 97th, 98th and 99th sts., and 10th, 11th and 12th ave., together with the valuable water frontage on the Hudson River, 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, and the sale affords a rare opportunity for a safe investment of capital in real estate or otherwise, the title being perfect, the location most desirable, and the sale positive. Plans and further information may be had of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUsand dollars a year is a fair salary for the services of a good operator with one of SINGER'S Patent Lock-stitch High-speed Machines. The means for quilting, hemming and the other profitable work is close at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Machines, either for use in private families or by large manufacturing establishments, are worth superior to every other kind in the market, is fully attested by those who use them, and is beyond dispute. New Machines exchanged for old and to order or on the usual liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856. NOTICE.—AT THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declined issuing Policies through the medium of brokers or out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance be made direct to the office, or through responsible houses in the City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CRARY, Secretary.

POTCHOMANIE—POTCHOMANIE—DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS IN THE COUNTRY, LADIES will find this a most fascinating and amusing occupation; for mosaic specimens can be produced equal to any painting, and equally tasteful and beautiful. THE SIMPLEST GLASS VESSEL CAN BE DECORATED TO RESEMBLE THE FINEST PAINTED CHINA. Boxes containing two vases, full instructions, and every article required, Price $4. CONTENT, HEARY & Co. No. 363 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the citizens the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least taint in its composition, and is warranted not to Crack, Burn or Blotch the skin, but to leave the hair soft and beautiful in lustre and drab. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms), at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many specialties and styles to be found no where else, forming altogether the largest and most desirable Summer Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate but fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all former Powder-Proof and other Safes—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York. A. G. HERRING & CO.

SUMMER HAS COME AT LAST—AND WITH IT the enervating and debilitating effects of warm weather. HOSTETTER'S Vegetable Bitters counteract those wasting diseases and impart tone to the system beyond any article in existence. Sold everywhere. A sure cure for dyspepsia. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Agents; Mr. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for the application of the above greatest, grandest article of the kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCtion.—EXTENDED BARGAINS. A great rush from customers to HENRY A. FERGUSON'S, No. 307 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTly cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the dirt goes with the grease. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 50 cents. Agents wanted. CONTENT, HEARY & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at Wa. Nos. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $140. Melodeons, from $40 to $100.

TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES.—The best and cheapest of English and French manufacture; Eau de Cologne, Lubin's and Low's Perfumery. GEO. B. INGHAM, (Successor to Thomas T. Green.) Dispensing and Family Chemist, No. 260 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

PARASOLS.—JUST OPENED, A NEW SUPPLY OF French Parasols, brown, blue, green and black, which we sell at $1 50 and $2 each. Also, a few lace shades of same pattern. OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 327 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

WHO EVER HEARD OF ALL WOOL INGRAIN Carpets being sold at 37½ cts. per yard; Oil-Cloth, any width, at 2s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels, 1s. yard; Gold Window Shades $2 a pair. Call at the New Carpet establishment of J. R. LANDON, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.—Pier No. 46 North River, May 27, 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THIS Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. E. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS ARE Toupees have long since become peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are acknowledged all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, dressing to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.—THE MOST EFFECtual aperient medicine ever introduced, and the best for children; so easily should be taken without it. Prepared only by GEO. B. INGHAM & CO., successors to Thomas T. Green, Dispensing Chemist, corner of Walker-st. and Broadway.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY!
Superb English velvet carpets, 1l1s. per yard.
English tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful ingrains, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 10 Bowery.

CATAWBA WINES, FROM

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES O. SHEPARD,
No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York,
Manufacturer of
PATENT SAFES,
Warranted superior to any others now in use, and to withstand the most intense heat of any fire. Also,
IRON DOORS,
Of every variety, for Banks, Vaults, Jewelry Stores, &c. Also,
GUN-BARREL WORK,
Of every description, made or repaired promptly, and warranted.

☞ A Friend in Need is the Maloam of Wild Cherry to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its magic power over those diseases has rendered Dr. WISTAR famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known.

PROPERTY IN NEWTOWN.

☞ On the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad.—To be obtained at a low price and on easy terms of payment.

A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, June 12, at Union Building, No. 152 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a REAL ESTATE COMPANY, for combining in the purchase of a small tract of land situated near the town of Newtown. Persons desirous of meeting an eligible site for a suburban residence, convenient to this City, will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting.

☞ Beautiful Country Residence to Let for the Summer.—READY FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Situated on the Sound, in Westchester County, about two miles above Hunt Gate, nearly opposite Riker's Island. There is a fine harbor, water, and depth of water for the largest vessel; also, bathing shore, fishing, shooting, &c. The house is new, and the situation and health of the residence are believed to be unsurpassed. The mansion large and comfortable, water hard as stone, &c., with sufficient out-house, carriage house, greenhouse, with plants; the house now filled, &c.; vegetables, fruit and flower garden in complete order; and over 50 acres of land, which can be rented with the house, if required. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

☞ Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.—A farm, with furnished country-house, which is finished two and a half miles from the depot and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains about 200 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. H. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-rooms, &c. It is delightfully situated, commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of no primitive growth, and the orchard is large and in good bearing order, with choice fruit. This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthful situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being consistently furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The carriage, if desired, and the horses, if desired, will be sold to the purchaser of the estate. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

☞ Dr. Horse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Is exceeding health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. Its wonderful healing, life-giving power in the worst cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or exercise, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. E. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Strawberries, Strawberries, or any other Fruit or Vegetable may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING JARS.
Now is the time to buy in a stock in order to be ready for the Strawberry season.
Every Can is warranted to fully answer the purpose.
Full particulars given with the Cans. For sale by the proprietors, WELLS & PREVOST, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ Oculist and Aurist.—Dr. POWELL can be consulted on all diseases of the eye and ear from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 522 Broadway. During his late tour in Europe he obtained several new instruments and remedies of great value, which combined with twenty years' experience in this City, enables him to restore sight and hearing in cases hitherto deemed hopeless. Dr. POWELL'S "Treatise on the Eye" can be obtained at his office; also, artificial Eyes made at a day's notice, under his own inspection.

☞ King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, influenza, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
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☞ Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box. Black or Brown. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 378 Broadway, No. 39 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 102 Atlantic-st., Bro. 178, 257 and 367 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

☞ "An Atrocious Lithograph ?"—Of the summit in the Senate, entitled "South Carolina in His Senatorial Debate." Published this day at the "Tremont" Bookstore, No. 116 Broadway, between Cedar and Pine sts. C. L. BOSTWICK.

☞ Wake-field's Fluid.—The members of INDUSTRIAL HOSE COMPANY, No. 1, and others, is called to the rooms of the company, No. 14, under the head of Assessments.

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ELIZA BROWN.—Will find her husband, Joseph Hetzel, at No. 187 Suffolk-st., New York City.

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A GENTLEMAN—33 years of age, who resides at the West, desires to form an acquaintance with a lady not over 25 years, with a view to matrimony. A widow lady without incumbrance preferred. Must be healthy and of a kind and agreeable disposition. All communications strictly confidential. Address HINTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.—RIDLEY & SON, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts., opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot, are prepared to sell at wholesale or retail steam refined candy and sugar plums of a superior quality. Country dealers supplied at the shortest notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have discontinued the manufacture of candy, which will in future be carried on by HENRY C. RIDLEY, who has purchased the entire business, and will be assisted from eighteen to forty-two years respectively, and for a few years past have had almost the exclusive management of this department of our business. We have every confidence in recommending them to the public, and shall continue to manufacture candy of a quality fully equal to that heretofore sold by us.
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CAUTION.—Some unprincipled people having counterfeited our Hat Stamp, and placed it, together with our name in their Hats, with a view to pass off their own goods as our manufacture, and some hatter's trimmings dealers having, in the same fraudulent and unprincipled manner, counterfeited our Hat Stamp, and sold hat linings so stamped to hat manufacturers, and several merchants at home and abroad having called our attention thereto, we hereby give notice that we shall esteem it a particular favor if parties will transmit to us such information, with the full Christian and surname of all parties offering such goods, that we may be enabled to commence proceedings at law, either in our County here, or in the proper Courts in our Colonies elsewhere, against all parties who may receive, buy or sell these counterfeit goods or stamps.
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At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 139 West Broadway.

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, who is a good baker and cook, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 21 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, who is a small pastry cook and confectioner, and understands the care of children. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 294 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. Seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American seamstress; and a nice American girl of 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Scotch girl, to travel with a family going to Europe, as lady's maid or children's nurse; has the best of City references; can be seen for this day from 11 to 5 o'clock, at No. 139 West 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman as seamstress and to assist in the chamberwork. Can give the best of references from her last place. Apply, for three days, at No. 6 Livingston-place, Brunswick square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; can wash and assist in washing and ironing. Would take care of a child. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 41 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid, a plain sewer or children's nurse. She may be seen, and satisfactory testimonials obtained, at No. 208 West 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable person, competent to assist or to take charge of a house. Would not object to travelling with an invalid. Call at No. 10 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as plain cook, to wash and iron in a genteel family; can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

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BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS,
AT KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
No. 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.
10,000 yards silk mitts, 6d. to 3s.; 1,500 parasols at 8s. and 8s., worth 12s.; over 3,000 yards ribbon at 6d. and 1s.; clearing out sales of straw goods; bonnets from 3 sts. to 10s.; 3,000 splendid at 2s., 3s. and 5s. 6d., worth 8s.; split straw, 2s., 3s. and 4s., worth 5s. and 12s.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
300 PARIS EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED MANTILLAS,
(The latest styles,)
At 98 each,
Ready on MONDAY, June 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES
AND REAL THREAD-LACE GOODS,
(A little soiled.)
Will be set apart for sale at half price,
Commencing MONDAY, June 9.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS!
Will open, on MONDAY, June 9,
TWO CASES SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
At $1 per yard.
Particular attention is solicited to these goods.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

BAREGES, BAREGES, BAREGES,
300 pieces of barages at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
150 pieces satin plaids at 2s., worth 3s. 6d.
The above goods have been reduced fully 50 per cent. from original prices. G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NO. 96 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS,
Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

CLARK'S
SPOOL COTTON
For its strength, smoothness, and elasticity, obtained a PRIZE MEDAL at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of 1855. All numbers and assortments received regularly, and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK,
No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S
SPOOL COTTON.

CHINA SILKS, CHINA SILKS.
Five cases CHINA SILKS, at 4s. for sale this week.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, late Leadbeater's.

SKELETON WHALEBONE—CRINOLINE Embroidered, Hemstitch, machine-stitched, corded and Marseilles skirts for ladies and children. French woven corsets, light made for Summer, ladies' and children's basques, point applique, Valenciennes, Honiton and Guipure laces, French embroidered collars and sleeves, Honiton sets and collars, children's robes, waists, skirts, &c. Ladies in attendance. For sale at No. 702 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—by TAYLOR & PEARSALL, No. 47 Canal-st., near Chestnut. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner. E. W. TAYLOR,
LEWIS M. PEARSALL.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS, AND SKIRTS OF ALL KINDS.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at Mrs. GAYNOR'S, No. 45 3d-av., near 16th-st., and 261 6th-av., near 17th-st.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 32 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted names and solid numbers, is always on hand. GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

DRY GOODS.

SILK BOBBS at 4c. per yard, worth 6c.
SILK BOBBS at 6½, worth 8½.
BARÉGE BOBBS at 8½, worth 12½.
GRENADINE BOBBS in great variety.
FRENCH JACONETS, super quality, at 1s. 4d. per yard.
MANTILLAS, in Silk and Lace, in the latest Paris styles.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, Towelings, &c., in large variety, and at low prices. No. 6 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ENLARGEMENT AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
To meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing business, the millinery and dressmaking department of GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR has been enlarged and improved, and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., with new fashions, new articles, and ample space and verge enough to accommodate all comers. A Parisian modiste, with competent assistants, presides over the department of the latest and ladies visiting to take visit to the City, as well as those resident here, can have their own materials made up on the latest fashions, at forty-eight hours' notice.

$50,000 WORTH OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LINEN HALL, EGAN & CO., No. 326 BOWERY.
E. & C. will open on to-morrow and the following days a splendid lot of plaid silks at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s.; 100 pieces of Printed Muslins at 1s. per yard, worth 1s.; A splendid lot of 7-8 Linens at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.; 100 pieces of Muslin de Laine at 1s. per yard.
The above goods have been received from auction, as also some French Embroidered Collars at 25, worth 50.
N. B.—5-8 damask and snow-drop Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen; warranted all linen. No damaged goods—no bankrupt stock—none of these humbugs.
This is a new store, and we are determined to sell low in order to secure a good and permanent trade.

BEAUTIFUL PRINTED DAWNS.
FAST COLORS.
NEW PATTERNS.
At 12c. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 9,
Five Cases Solid Plaid Paris Printed Barèges,
At 8c. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
Just received a line
RICH

HOTELS.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

THE CAPE MAY HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

The proprietor has pleasure to announce to the public that he has taken the above house, and after the present season will conduct it on the European plan. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed with the most convenient reference to comfort and luxury, and will bear favorable comparison with any hotel in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The cuisine will be unsurpassed, and the most attentive and polite servants will be employed. The bathing facilities are unequaled, as the house is situated directly on the beach, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. The terms will be moderate, and no charge will be made for carriage hire. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 20th of June. For further particulars address the proprietor, at Cape May.

W. S. HILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAVILION AND BATHING HOUSES connected with the Hotel will be opened for the season on the 16th day of June, inst.

The house will be conducted in the same liberal manner that has obtained for it such popularity for the past two years.

A first-class band of music, and a party of the best talent, are still at liberty, and can be seen by going to Rockaway, or engaged by calling at No. 67 Gold-st.

The CRARY COTTAGE has been engaged for private parties.

A full supply of BATHING HOUSES and competent men are provided.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS, &c.

Stages and private Carriages from Jamaica meet every train at the Long Island Railroad.

JOHN GEO. BATHBRIDGE.

BEARD HOUSE—NEWPORT, R. I.—This pleasantly situated house, on High near Church-st., having been painted, enlarged and repaired throughout, and supplied with new and fashionable furniture, bedding, &c., is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The house is located with gas, pleasant in front and rear, and has a garden, and the grounds are spacious and well shaded. Attached to the premises are cottages with bath-rooms, &c., for families, the locality being retired and at the same time in the most fashionable part of the City, and in the immediate neighborhood of the bathing houses. No efforts will be spared to render the "Beard House" worthy of public patronage.

CORNELIUS B. WILBOUR, Proprietor.

ORANGE LAKE HOUSE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Furnished or unfurnished, on the west side of Orange Lake, near Newburgh. The house is new, 35 by 45 feet, 2 stories high, within the limit of the Lake, barn, stable, ice house, bathing house, row boats, and 30 acres of land, now in the ground. Address JAS. HENDERSON, No. 97 Broadway, room No. 11, or L. W. FULLERTON, Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the reception of visitors. Its accommodations and unrivaled location are not excelled by any hotel in the United States. Residents at this house enjoy all the fishing and sea bathing advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment.

The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors will be set on shore at the door of the house. Landing at the Hotel.

J. M. GAWTRY, Proprietor.

TERMS TO LONDON.—Will find at Mr. ROBINS'S Private Boarding House, No. 61 Queen st., Cheapside, every comfort and attention. Situated centrally, being within five minutes' walk of the Post-Office, Royal Exchange, and Bank of England. Terms 4s. to 4s. 6d. per day, including bed, breakfast, tea, boots, and attendance. Private sitting-rooms if required.

HEATH HOUSE—Schuster's Mountain Springs, N. Y.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietor.

D. S. CROWELL.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y., is now open. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, &c., apply to the physicians.—Drs. REDORTHA & HAMILTON.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N.Y.—This favorite and beautiful place of summer resort will be open for boarders and visitors on the 14th inst. For rooms and terms address H. BLAKE, United States Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, society, fishing, especially yours, no shooters over, and everything right. See Chrestars, at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 9, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking House, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

PAUL SPOFFORD, G. HENRY KOOP,
JAMES B. WILSON, JOHN T. HERRICK,
JAMES F. CROMELIN, REUL C. LEE,
EDWARD BAGLEY, THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
REUBEN SCOTT, JONATHAN THOMPSON,
REUL M. WHITLOCK, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
CORNELIUS SUTTON, JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY, JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 76 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $1 to $300.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. H. FULLER, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERPOEL L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued by J. RELF, an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 25, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Liquid Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to WM. HAIN, an individual banker, (North River Bank, Westchester County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said bank will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Dunham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 2, 1854.—The SARATOGA BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled an "Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 2, 1854.—The BANK OF CHENANGO has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 2, 1854.—The BANK OF OLD SARATOGA has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 32 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. R. MEEKES, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of EMERY & DOLMAN is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOHN B. DOLMAN, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

New-York, June 10, 1856. JAMES W. EMERY.
JOHN B. DOLMAN.

NOTICE.—From this date, M. LAWRENCE VAN SCHAICK and WM. FREDERICK BARRY are members of our firm.

SALDO, BARRY & CO.

New-York, June 1, 1856.

HAVANA CIGARS.—By importation direct from Havana and Seleccion, Cabanas, Figaros, Regalia del Rey, Conchas, Londres, Queens, Dos Pastes, Cabargas, Grifos, &c.; 10 per cent below market prices.

R. F. ROGERS, No. 194 Maiden-lane, 2d story.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—If immediately applied for.—A splendid three story and cellar brown stone House, in West 23d-st., near 6th-av., all modern improvements, and in finished and superior style. Also, two fine four story stores on the 7th-av.; sold at a sacrifice. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One new first-class fourth story brown stone House No. 26 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison aves., finished with all the modern improvements, and one lot in 23d-st., on the south side, first door from 5th-av., west. Inquire of WM. RYAN, at No. 76 East 20th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—Distance of 3 acres, within five minutes' walk of the depot and 27 miles from New-York. The house is situated in a beautiful lawn and is approached through an avenue of maples of fifty years' growth, and has a magnificent view of the Hudson for miles in extent. The grounds are tastefully embellished with choice trees, evergreens and flowering shrubs. A very large number of fruit trees all grafted and in full bearing, together with several varieties of nut trees. Also a large vineyard of Isabella and Catawba grapevines, from which can be raised from 4 to 6 tons, and is usually raised. The garden within all the usual fruits, together with peach orchard and the finest varieties of flower, grass and garden, cart loads of which were raised last year. The house is a two-story frame, 45 feet front with piazza round and has 6 nice rooms on each floor, and bath room, water-closet, conservatory, &c. Also a cottage for servants, barn, carriage house, and beautiful summer-house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated two miles south of Yonkers, near the Riverdale Station, consisting of a handsome Gothic style house, 60 feet front, two stories, pavement and attic; contains all modern conveniences, is in perfect order, has been newly repaired and painted, and has water throughout, supplied from a never-failing spring on the premises, higher than the house. The land contains six acres, is handsomely diversified and covered with fruit trees, gardens, and ornamental and forest trees. The stable is 40 feet square, two stories high, plazza on three sides, &c. The out-buildings are extensive, embracing ice and poultry-houses, &c. There is a pond for gathering ice on the premises. Of fruit, an abundance, and in great variety.

A property in good repair, with like facilities for access to the City, to schools, churches, &c., combined with beauty of location and excellence of soil, is seldom offered.

The above will be sold at a very moderate price, and a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 13 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (54 by 26 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Sauger-ties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by a broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $8,500. Apply on the premises to

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On and with the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depot. The house is 42x36, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be also sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DEPEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Whitlock Station, and 45 from New-York. The farm consists of 90 acres of very productive land, about 70 acres of which are now under crops, the balance is meadow, pasture and wood land. An apple orchard, with a variety of other fruits, and a never-failing spring of pure water near the door. The buildings consist of a good house, barn, stable, wagon house, &c., all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to

S. CARDWELL, No. 496 8d-av.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the plank road leading direct to Brooklyn, about 16 miles from Fulton Ferry, and one mile from the depot at Brushville, L. I., containing 25 or 50 acres of the best land, desirably situated for health, good water, &c. The house is well built, with bay windows, furnace, &c., and contains parlor, music-room, dining-room, library and bedroom, besides kitchen and servants' room on the first floor, and five rooms on the second. It is beautifully shaded by a large grove of oak and other trees, desirable for either a Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of S. S. AYMAR on the premises. Cars leave for South Ferry and return four times a day.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, deceased, with 10, 30, or 85 acres of land; house built of quarried stone, with wings; choice fruit trees; fish pond, and a vineyard of 5,000 grape vines, in full bearing. Adjoining the beautiful country seat of W. E. Delano and F. J. Betts, Esq. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail, to JOHN S. THAYER, at Newburg.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These grounds are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements, and free from nuisances.

Persons having no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO.—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO.—For Sale or to Let.—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO.—A fine farm of 83 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 2 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 198 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 20th-st., near the 3d-av.; the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine and 2 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 329 West-st., or No. 66 East 20th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE, No. 194 East 20th-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—In Connecticut, with about 60 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees, a large house, built with handsome stone, finished in modern style, on one of the most public roads in the State, one-half mile from railroad, with barn, carriage house, sheds, granary and store, all in good repair. Buildings cost $6,000.

Also, a double frame house, with 25 acres of land of the best quality, with all necessary out-buildings—$2,500. Apply to P. J. THOMAS, No. 25 William-st., or CLARK & WEEKS, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Fourteen miles from New-York. Land good, grounds beautifully laid out and well stocked, house with City conveniences. Price low. Apply to W. P. LIBBY, No. 23 Park-row.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—In the pleasant village of Cold-spring, Long Island, contains eleven rooms, all in order, garden, choice fruit, shade, pleasant prospect, 45 minutes from New-York, 25 miles from Cortlandt-st. depot, to W. REID GOULD, No. 135 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated, 13 miles by railroad from this City, within 100 yards of the depot; two-story house and outbuildings, all recently repaired throughout; choice fruit trees, in full bearing; the whole forming a compact tract of 7 acres of land in garden cultivation, unsurpassed for health and convenience, only 1/4 of a mile from centre of the town. Terms immediately. Apply to ADAMS & LUDDY, No. 97 Dey-st.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND COUNTRY SEATS.—The East New-York and Unionville Co. will sell lots or plots of ground, and built houses upon them, of any plans desired, on very easy terms, from $4,000, on said large premises, East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours by railroad and 6-cent omnibus lines. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 105 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE AT IRVING.—A very desirable new two-story cottage, with four rooms on each floor, very pleasantly situated, less than a quarter of a mile from the depot, and 27 miles from New-York. Price $2,000. Also, a cottage and 25 acres of land, with barn, carriage house, &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Fancy fish-pond can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Staten Island. A very desirable lot of ground, consisting of 5 acres, situated between Bard's-av. and Davis'-av., New-Brighton, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Snug-Harbor Steamboat Landing. Apply at No. 42 William-st., Merchants Exchange.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish. Also, on Lexington-av., improved property, paying good interest. Vacant lots also for sale cheap. Inquire as No. 164 East 19th-st.

LEASE AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—Five years' lease of a brick building, 25 by 98, five stories, centrally located, and well lighted, with steam boiler and engine of twenty-horse power, now running and in perfect order. Inquire of J. BUENS, No. 193 Broadway, third floor.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY OFFICE No. 449 6th-av. Books open for registry and inspection daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent, from the 1st to 15th July, for one or two years. A well-furnished house for a small family, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, &c., in a good location, not too far up town; or would rent a desirable new house, unfurnished. Address R. W. CHURCHILL, No. 195 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 23d sts.; farmed and cheap, and between New-York and Jersey City, and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COOKCROFT & SKELDING, No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—with all the improvements. Location between 3d and 4th-avs., Bleecker and 26th-sts. Rent moderate. Address W. H. TAYLOR, Enterprise Insurance Co., No. 12 Pine-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The dwelling-house No. 119 East 16th-st., furnished or unfurnished, possession immediately. Apply to D. HENNESSY, Nos. 90 and 92 East 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The neat two-story house No. 180 North Moore-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., will be let, cheap, to a good tenant. Apply at No. 166 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A 3-story, brown stone front house, handsomely and fully furnished, with modern conveniences, No. 7 East 20th-st., 4th door from 4th-av.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway; also, the desirable three story dwelling-house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; also, the similar house No. 125 Hammond-st.—All the above are in first-rate order and repair. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Fishkill Landing; a pleasant place, with three acres of land, garden, shade and fruit trees, good stable and carriage house, and ice-house filled. The house is two stories, with wings, piazza in front, contains ten rooms besides pantries, located a few minutes' walk from the depot, and overlooking the river opposite Newburg. Apply at No. 132 Water-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-HAVEN.—A house centrally situated, containing 11 rooms, gas, furnace, range, &c., well and completely furnished; will be let to a good tenant for 6 or 12 months. Address W., Box No. 40, New-Haven Post-Office, Conn.

WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 143 East 12th-st., first house from 2d-av. Location pleasant. Can be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. Contains all the modern improvements.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house, No. 146 Waverly-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 125 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 199 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonable low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or, until the 1st of April next. For particulars inquire of G. R. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham st.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET.—In 32d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—At Clifton, Staten Island, for six months or longer. The cottage has a parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, and ten other rooms. To a good tenant the rent will be quite low. Address I. E. L., box No. 4,375 Post-Office.

$250—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE—And 1/2 acre of land to let, at Clairmont, or will sell cottage and land for $4,500, five hundred in cash only required. Also, to let a store in 6th-av. Apply to C. E. HOWES & CO., No. 94 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET.—A suite of three rooms, occupied for the last two years by a physician, with lease of two years, furniture, books, &c., &c. Good location. Price $180. Rent $10 per month. Inquire of E. C. WHITE, No. 260 4th-av.

STORE TO LET.—The four-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts.; one of the most desirable stands for business on the west side of the City; fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises to ORILLO, BOGERT & CO.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 97 3d-av. The store is 75 feet deep, and in an excellent stand for Dry Goods, having been occupied for that business the last 10 years. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 2-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 59 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 34th and 35th sts., 1,000 horse power and 180,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cooper-work heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam boilerway.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, 50 x 100 feet, in the fourth story of a new fireproof building, No. 97 Duane-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 69 Nassau-st., between Fulton and Ann-sts.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—Suitable for a shop, corner of Rossiter and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by the U. S. Commissioner and Clerk of the United States, No. 19 Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Notes, &c., procured by J. R. B.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT.

No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

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A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental

SURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 365 Broadway, New-York.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

of different makers, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $1.00, and $150. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

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FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Varick-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with pianos made by the celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

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We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of Cabart, Nunns & Clark's, Melodeons, including their double bank. Just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $60 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 419 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRTH, POND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 547 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS, all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all Kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST—To close an estate, all new superior instruments by celebrated makers; prices from $150 to $300—worth from $300 to $450 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French scales, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSBORN & CO., No. 421 Market-st., near Canal.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES—At No. 274 Bleecker-st., a superb rosewood seven-octave, with the Grand Diapason, only $165; for one month must be sold to make alterations in business. Also very fine second hand Pianos from $60 to $120, with full warrantee.

G. & H. BARMORE.

A RARE CHANCE.—An excellent, new, rosewood Piano-forte, fully guaranteed, made by a Pianomaker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold at a decided bargain by the Executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 113 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—HALLETT, DAVIS & NUTTING & BRADBURY'S, No. 31 Bromfield-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-Fortes, containing the most important improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to RAVEN & BACON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, warerooms No. 25 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooms, No. 355 Bowery.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CORDAL SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 107 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, between 20th-st. and 21st-av.

PIANO-FORTE TO EXCHANGE—For dry goods or carpet. It can be selected from a large stock, and one of the best manufacturers. Address PIANO FACTORY, Times Office.

BARGAINS FOR SALE.—Four new 7-oct'ave Piano-fortes; two with carved legs, of superior tone and finish, warranted in every particular.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

JAMES VAN-LIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 179 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTITUTE FOR IMBECILES.—The undersigned, late Principal of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiots and Feeble-minded Children, in accordance with the earnest request of a large number of influential gentlemen of this City, will open a private school for the teaching and training of such children as cannot be developed by the ordinary methods. He feels certain that there are many of this class of children among the wealthy, whose parents, for many reasons, decline sending them to a State Institution; and it is to meet the wants of such that this School is intended. The mansion and grounds on 5th-av. and 131st-st. (Harlem) are being fitted with special reference to the successful location of the School, where he will be ready for the reception of pupils, on MONDAY, the 9th of June next. The location is both healthful and beautiful. The number of pupils being of necessity limited, parents and guardians, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of such a school, will make an early application. If children are put in training before evil habits are confirmed, there is scarcely a case but admits of great improvement, while in many instances they are fitted to engage in the ordinary avocations of life. Letters for the present may be addressed to the care of Mr. STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane. JAMES S. RICHARDS.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Young men in want of commercial instruction should make immediate application at Mr. PAINE'S New Academies No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes at twelve lessons, all found. Open day and evening.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, 3/4 to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.,
Agent Hapanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

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THE PORTABLE MAGIC ATMOSPHERIC SUMMER STOVE.—Cooking and heating at a very small expense. No kindling fires; no trouble; no smoke; no dirt; no heat radiated in the room; and the amount of heat regulated at pleasure. W. J. DEMOREST, Patentee, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also housefurnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE,

No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 330 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP—Has two horizontal cylinders, 16x36 inches, is particularly adapted for steady work, and is of favorite build. Apply to S. B. MAYNARD, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

MEDIUM SIZED IRON SAFE FOR SALE—Nearly new. Will be sold low to close a concern. Address Safe, Box No. 2,740 Post-Office.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—Only $45 and $60, all complete. WM. GEE, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted best rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

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In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

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CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
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Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURS,

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PROPOSALS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNT GALIBERDE.—Wednesday, June 17, at 10 o'clock, at the Second Corps Rooms, No. 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182,